Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 203 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMER of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,850,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaveri Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

Victory is Dawning
Do your part unflinchingly to drive it home with determination, wholeheartedly, unitedly.
Don't Delay!
Buy WAR BONDS Now!
In buying War Bonds, you are getting the highest form of investment and beside have the satisfaction of knowing that you are doing your duty to your country in its time of need.
Only through united effort—Financial, Physical, Spiritual and Moral—will the principles for which we are fighting be firmly established.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	TAITCH	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England By ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KENNAN,
Agent.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 8,800,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 889.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	0
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
S. L. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Madows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Fire Insurance of every description accepted at lowest current rates.
For particulars and rates apply to:—
SECRETARIES,
6, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 for insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No Displays allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 6, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL. UP-COUNTRY.	
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, High tension and Low tension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars and 83, Piston Ring of Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TYPECOPYING WORK undertaken at Home by Lady owing Typewriter. Terms Moderate Monthly Salary Apply Box No. 766 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1459

MISCELLANEOUS

COMPOUNDING TAUGHT FREE to poor lads. Two vacancies. Apply sharp to Box No. 759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1433

WANTED—PUPILS by a violinist to teach systematic English Music.. Terms Moderate. Apply Box No. 770, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1465

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, experienced in teaching. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply sharp to the SUPERINTENDENT, Shree Daxina Murti, Vidyarthibhuvan, Bhavnagar. 1328

WANTED—Smart English-knowing, Parsi preferred, only experienced, RENT COLLECTOR and SUPERVISOR of Estates. Cash security Rs. 500. 3 years' agreement. Pay Rs. 60 monthly or more. Apply with testimonials, stating age, etc., to Box No. 767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1462

WANTED—A Virakta and Shri Ramanuji Sampradai Brahman, under 40 years and possessing some knowledge of English, Sanskrit, Accounts and Law, to look after a temple and a landed estate, annual income Rs. 1,800 connected with it. Apply stating terms to SWAMI RANGACHARYA, Shri Muji Saheb's Temple, Dhanmandi, Ratlum C.I. 1014

WANTED—Young men as CLERKS for service in Basrah on following terms. Apply to SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, General Department, Secretariat, Bombay. Typists, Rs. 100 per mensem: Typists with knowledge of Shorthand or some experience of office work, record keeping, etc., Rs. 150 per mensem; Typists with above qualifications and enough knowledge of accounts to take charge of district offices Rs. 200. Free quarters and rations and an initial outfit allowance of Rs. 100 (one payment only). Free passage to and from Basrah, if service approved. Applicants should furnish medical certificate and undertake to serve for one year. 1457

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for an A. V. Middle School. Matric or School Final preferred. Apply to Mr. D. G. DALVI, M.A., LL.B., 73, Churney Road. 1466

WANTED—Urgently, 1st and 2nd grade STOREKEEPERS and HOSPITAL WRITERS for Field Service also Interpreters for Egypt, bring applications personally sharp. Messrs. MAYADASS & CO., 85, Fort, Street, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GRADUATE in Science (Physics and Chemistry) for the Cambay High School. Apply with copies of testimonials to the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay State, Cambay. 1335

WANTED—STENO-TYPIST with a minimum speed of 100 words a minute and a MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Copies of certificates will not be returned. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, Kirkee Factory Extension, Kirkee. 1460

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING-CLERK for a big Solicitors firm, a B.A., LL.B., preferred. Good salary. Apply to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1425

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a practical experienced young and energetic Hindoo post of an ACCOUNTANT, preferably in Mofussil. Apply Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1198

WANTED.

WANTED—ENGINES, either Steam or Oil Crude, of 6 or 8 nominal or 18 to 25 break horse. Also No. 1¼ or 2½ Disintegrator and No. 1 Rice Huller. THE SWADESHI INDUSTRIALS LTD., CONJEEVERAM. 1446

WANTED.—One direct current compound wound Generator of 150 to 200 Amperes at a pressure 110 Volts, complete with slide rails, bed plates Standard Pulley and Shunt regulator, new or Second Hand. Please state name of the Maker number of Poles period since working, present condition and test, with prices, to Box No. 763 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1444

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunsar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. T. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DISINFECTING FLUID, Anchor Brand, in gallons and bulk. Apply DURANTE & PAUL, 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1198

FOR SALE—A nice pair of HORSES and LANDAU, complete for Rs. 7,000. Very cheap. Apply Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1312

FOR SALE—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1206

FOR SALE.—English and American FLAKE LITHARGE, ready for immediate delivery. For prices, etc., apply to Box No. 768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1463

FOR SALE.—One HORSE and LANDAU, Complete, in good condition, and in perfect running order. Can be inspected by appointment at Chandanwadi. Apply L. MOTIRAM & SON, Abdul Rehman Street. 1389

FOR SALE—LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL 10, 14, 35, 41½ and 60 lbs. Rails, 2 ft. gauge with accessories. Double side steel tipping wagons 18 and 27 Cft Capacity. Centrifugal, Worthington, Pulsometer pumps with required piping. Oil engines. Steam crane Cralewinch. 8 ft. high Derrick, etc. For particulars apply to Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1373

FOR SALE.—Complete FOUNDRY EQUIPMENTS, Steam and Oil Engines, Boilers, Blowers and Pumps of all kinds, Drilling and Punching Machines, Circular, Vertical and Band Saw Machines, Oil Flour and Sugarcane Mills, and various other Workmen's Tools, etc. For further particulars please apply to:—HAJEE ABDUL WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO., Engineers & Hardware Merchants, 35-37, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS. Telegrams: "HAWAK, MADRAS." 1409

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—In Fort, new two-storied building with godown on the groundfloor, more suitable for commercial purpose than for residential use. Apply Box No. 769 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1464

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1405

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S "CELEBES MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for Claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

Ballard Road,
Bombay, 24th August, 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on THURSDAY, the 19th September, at 7 p.m.

M. INNES KER,
B. D. BARNES,
1458 Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. SUZUKI & Co. beg to inform that on and from 1st September, 1918, their offices will be removed in SUKHADWALLA BUILDINGS, Hornby Road. (old office of The Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

56, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 24th August, 1918. 1452

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 (rupees two hundred) per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up and free of income tax) for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register of the Company on the 29th instant, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
for The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1918. 1439

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee intending to attend the Special Sessions of the Congress are requested to communicate to the undersigned at 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

MOTILAL VALLABHJI,
1467 Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 2,500 casks of British Portland Cement will be received up to one p.m. (B. T.) on the 12th day of September, 1918.

Form of contract, specification, etc., wil be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1918. 1454

S. S. "KAWSAS."

ARRIVED ON THE 23RD INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed before being handled for customs examination or otherwise, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 1456

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, CENTRAL INDIA AND THE PUNJAB.

ON and from Sunday, the 1st September, 1918, the NORTHERN EXPRESS will run from and to Bombay to and from Peshawar via Delhi, Saharanpur, and Ambala, to the following timings.

BOMBAY-PESHAWAR.

Down.		Timings.	Up.	
16. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba	Arr.	13.35
6.22	Arr.	Rutlam	Arr.	23. 1

(CHANGE FOR MHOW, INDORE AND NEEMUCH).

20.30	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	9.20
21.45	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	8.15
1.24	Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep.	4.24
3.12	Arr.	Ambala Cant.	Dep.	2.42
9.50	Arr.	Lahore	Dep.	20.0
10.25	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	19.20
17.11	Arr.	Rawalpindi	Dep.	12.51
21.50	Arr.	Peshawar Cant.	Dep.	7.30

A through carriage will run on both these trains between Bombay and Kalka.

First and Second class passengers to and from Bombay, from and to Delhi, and from and to stations reached via Delhi on the East Indian, North Western Oudh and Rohilkhand will be booked by these trains. Now that the G. I. P. Railway's Punjab Mails are not available for such passengers excepting those for Delhi, as notified by the General Traffic Manager of that Railway, intending passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, in order to secure the accommodation they require, as the berths on each train will be limited to a fixed number.

W. P. PECHEY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 17th August, 1918. 1359

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS in accordance with the specification which can be had from the Storekeeper, will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1918, for the supply of Kerosine Oil from 26th October, 1918, to 31st March, 1920.

(Sd.) A. MASTER,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 23rd August, 1918.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned on 17th September, 1918, up to 2 p.m., Standard Time, for "Constructing roads 25ft. and 20ft. wide in connection with the Town Planning Scheme No. 1 at Borivli."

	Rs.
Probable amount of work	6,950
Amount of earnest money with the tender	500
Security deposit including earnest money	700

2. Forms of tender can be had from the Accountant of the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 each on any working day except the day of receiving tenders.

3. No alteration in the tender form is allowed which should be complete before submission in all respects.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Thana District.
Thana, 22nd August, 1918.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT JUDICIAL, POLICE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in Osmania University College, Hyderabad, Deccan:—

(a) One Principal on O. S. Rs. 1,250-50-1,500
(b) Professors on O. S. Rs. 500-50-1,000
According to qualifications
Assistant Professors on O. S. Rs 350-25-600.
According to qualifications.

in the following subjects:—

English; Indian History; English History; Islamic History; Ancient History of Greece and Rome; European History; Economics; Mathematics; Physics; Chemistry; Biology; Logic and Psychology; Arabic; Sanskrit; Persian; Urdu; Telugu; Kanarese; Marathi.

N.B.—O. S. Rupees are approximately 5/6ths of British Government Rupees.

The teaching of all subjects except languages will be through the medium of Urdu.

The appointments will be on probation for one year. On the expiry of that period the holders, if confirmed, will be entitled to the usual leave and pension rules of His Exalted Highness' Government which are practically the same as those in British India.

As the College classes will open in October the applications must be received by the undersigned not later than the 15th September.

Each application must contain at least the following particulars:—

(1) Name. (2) Family etc. (3) Age. (4) Place of birth. (5) Place of permanent domicile. (6) Academic qualifications. (7) Educational and other work previously done. (8) Names and addresses of referees if any. (9) Remuneration asked for.

Copies only of all letters, certificates etc., should be enclosed as they will not be returned.

A. HYDARI,
Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government
Judicial, Police & General Departments.
Hyderabad Deccan,
15th, August, 1918. 1370

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 18 candidates for training in the Rangers' course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Forest Department as Rangers:—

4 for service in the Northern Circle,
5 for service in the Central Circle,
5 for service in the Southern Circle,
4 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in his office at Poona on 30th September 1918 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1919. They should furnish with their applications, the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department signed by the Civil Surgeon of any of the Districts. A letter to the Surgeon should be taken by the Candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or B.Ag. examination,
(b) the Matriculation where no School Final examination exists,
(c) the School Final examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st, 1918.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information reqnired may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Offices in the Presidency.

By order,
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Camp via Poona,
6th June, 1918. 239

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MR RATILAL DAYABHAI PAREKH, having resigned on the 16th instant, we are not responsible for any transaction made by him on or after that date.

MAGANLAL LILADHAR & Co.
Mill Press & Gin Stores Suppliers,
1415 & Commission Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that our client, BHAGWANDAS JETHA, has been and is separate from his father JETHA RUPJI and his brothers AMILAL JETHABHAI and GULABCHAND JETHABHAI. He is not in any way responsible for the debts and liabilities incurred by them or any of them. Our client carries on business in partnership with others on his own account and in his own name and none of the aforesaid persons is interested or authorised to act in the name or on behalf of our client or his firm.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1918.

SMETHAM, BYRNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Bhagwandas Jetha.
1450

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Bai PIROJBAI RUSTOMJI AVASIA, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras freehold tenure containing by admeasurement 403 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of a larger piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 18581, Old Survey No. 92 and New Survey No. 1A/7010 together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2826 (3) and Street No. 1B all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Gilder Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ambalal Pranjiwandas known as Manek Building, on or towards the West by Gilder Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Cawasji H. Tabelawalla and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Bejonji Mistry.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1918.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
1461 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Kumbharwada Street in the Island of and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containig by admeasurement two hundred and five and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2770, New No. 9767, Old Survey No. 157 and New Survey No. 5649 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 7616, Street Nos. 187, 89, 91 and bounded on the North by the house of Jairam Laxmandas on the East by a sweeper's passage on the South by Durgadevi Street, and on the West by the said Kumbharwada Street

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1918.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
No. 1566 17/8/18.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARAKCHAND MADANJI late of Bombay, a merchant, Jain Bania Inhabitant, ... Deceased.

JAMNADAS HARAKCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, one of the sons of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Chhipi Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.), W. J. HOWARD,

The 14th day of August 1918.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
1371 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MORLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Merwanji Kaikhusro, Esq., the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 455 of 1914, (Naxirkhan Nathekhan, the Executor of the Will of Abdulla Joosab, deceased vs. Aminabai, widow of Joosab Jacob and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed properties on the premises.

SCHEDULE FIRST.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or two chawls and a bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Bellasis Cross Road or Moreland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 4,240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 69 and 169, New Nos. 13682 and 13683, Old Survey Nos. 260 and 260 and New Survey Nos. 1/3557 and 2/3557, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Ibrahimji Lookmanji and partly by the property of Purshotam Amerchand, on the West by the said Bellasis Cross Road, and on the North by the property of Rajana Kamati and others and on the South partly by the property of Fredrick Rowland and partly by the property of Rustomji Byramji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 3819 (1), 3819 (1a), 3819 (2), 3819 (3), 3819 (3a), 3819 (4), 3819 (4a), 3819 (4b) and Street Nos. 6a, 6aa, 6b, 6c, 6cc, 6d, 6dd, 6ddd and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bai Aminabai, widow and Administratrix of Joosab Jacob and her tenants.

SCHEDULE SECOND.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of Ripon Road or Ghelabhai or Dulabhdas Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 169 and 169, and New No. B/13667, Old Survey No. 262 and New Survey No. 1 B/3559 and bounded on the East by the property of Aminabai, wife of Sullemanji Adamji, on the West by the property of Mahomedalli Mulla Valiji, on the North by the Ripon Road or Ghellabhai or Dulabhdas Street, and on the South by vacant ground of David Sassoon which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 3584 and Street No. 41 and were formerly and are now in occupation of the tenants of Bai Aminabai, widow and Administratrix of Joosab Jacob, deceased.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (ACCRUING GOOD INTEREST) SITUATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF BANGALPURA ROAD NOW CALLED NISHANPADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the Transferee of Mortgagee of the property and on account and risk of Jainabai and Sherbanu the daughters of Rahimtulla Sajun Valli, Mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Bengalpura Road now called Nishanpada Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 2117 and 2129 and New Survey No. 3111 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nishanpada Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of Rahimtulla Kaderbhoy on or towards the North by the property of Ismail Mahomed and on or towards the South by the Tandel Street and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 2946-2947 and Street Nos. 262 to 268.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Matarpakhadi Road, in the compound of Ambawadi, near Tram Terminus, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, matting, wall hanging and hall lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, single and double bedsteads cloth and gown presses, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, large mirror overmantal, Jost fan, beaded chicks, brass telescopic hall lamps, pasture water liter, marble clock and timepieces, dressing, and wash hand tables, iron tanks, writing tables, book stands, office chairs, ice box with refrigerator, large iron cooking stove, copper, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. Rennie, Esqr., and others

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Saddlery, Harness, Horse Kits, Boots and Shoes, Athletic Goods, Show Cases, Furniture, etc., etc.

Under instructions from M. J. Burke Esq., the Mortgagee in possession, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 29th and FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, at "Waterloo Mansions," Mayo Road, Fort, all the Stock-in-Trade and goods of Messrs. McAlpin and Co., such as saddles, harnesses, horse kits, dog and horse whips, athletic goods, glass show cases, stirrups, top boots, gents' and Ladies' boots and shoes, leather belts leather stationery cases, zools numdis, saddles, bits, hides, bicycles, office writing tables and chairs, iron safe on stand, cash boxes, stools, vice benches, Machines, boot sewing machines, one typewriter, air cushions, pillows, thermos, belts, Badminton balls and bats, footbals, tennis and riding boots, rustless, all sorts of brushes, canvas buckets, all sorts of chains, playing cards, golf sticks, champion billiard cues and ivroy balls, riding and other boots, leather pieces, electric ceiling fans and lights, cricket and tennis nets and bats, stoves, hockey sticks and boots, gloves, cricket bats and balls, Sandow's developers croquet sets, coir matting of cricket, draughtsmen and chessmen with boards, pingpong sets, boxes of metal polish, despatch boxes, cane chairs, wall clocks, large and small writing table, low arm easy chairs, table with vice, presentation cups, felt hats, pieces of leather, boot trees saddle stands, one full size model horse, hammocks wool girth, wet carpet cleaner floor and hunting cloth, cane child saddle coblers' tools.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 12 BALES LIEPMANN WHITE SHIRTING No. 7.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 27th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, the following.

By order of Aga Hajee Mehedy Isfahany and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Buyer Mr. A. Meyer.

Ex. S. S. "CITY OF AGRA."
3 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
Ex. S. S. "CLAN FRASER".
2 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
Ex. S. S. "GLENDHU."
2 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
Ex. S. S. "CLAN MACBEAN."
2 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
Ex. S. S. "GLENDHU."
3 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH AUGUST, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 30th day of August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Kavarana House" Colaba, opposite Colaba Railway Station, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, glass door plate cupboards, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tile and plain top teapoys, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpets, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, sweet-toned upright cottage piano by John Brinsmead, iron safe, iron bedsteads, handsome mirror and panel door almirahs, cloths and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, glass door cupboards, aluminium utensils, 1 cabriolet side car with screen, etc., etc.

The property of J. L. McQuade, Esqr., Inspector of Customs Preventive Service and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD—TELEPHONE 2020.
TO-NIGHT
DORIS KENYON
Arline Pretty, Sheldon Lewis and Mahlon Hamilton
IN
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
THE
HIDDEN HAND
Episode 6th "The Flower of Death."
Episode 7th "The Fire Trap."
PATHE'S GAZETTE
COLORADO
Travel.
ANATOLE'S OATH
Comic.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT
A STUPENDOUS INDIAN PRODUCTION
THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA
IN SIX PARTS
Produced by Mr. PHALKE.
3 Shows Nightly at: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

STRANGE TACTICTS OF A VETERAN SCAMP.
KING PHILLIP'S NEW STRATEGEM.
Most Terrible Deeds of the Gang.
WHERE IS THE COIN GONE?
Please witness to-night
THE SIXTH INSTALMENT OF
'The Broken Coin'
And you will find astounding developments.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and nightly at 7; 9 and 11 (S.T.)

NEW ALAHMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
Encouraged by recent tremendous success and CROWDED HOUSES of
LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE
Now Showing at the
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
the Management have arranged to screen from
THURSDAY AUGUST 29th
Another Superbly Charming Gold Rooster Photo-Play in 5 Parts
SUNSHINE
AND
SHADOWS
featuring
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
The Cuddley Kid, supported by
DANIEL GILFETHER
and
MOLLY McCONNELL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.
Farewell Week
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
LAST WEEK'S GREAT SUCCESS
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
SIDNEY CARTON—MR. CHARLES HOWITT.
Tuesday at 9-30 p. m.
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"
WEDNESDAY, BANK HOLIDAY
Matinee at 5 p. m.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
Wednesday at 9-30 p. m.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
Thursday at 9-30 p. m.
WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD
Friday at 9-30 p. m.
"OUT THERE"
Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
Saturday at 9-30 p. m.
"STORY OF THE ROSARY"
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.
POPULAR PICTURES
To-day and To-morrow at 6-30 p. m.
Last Two Performances of the all-British DuCasse Film
"THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD"
Every Part taken by a famous London Star including

Sir John Hare	Miss Marie Illington
A. E. George	Ben Webster
Miss Mabel Twemlow	Miss Laura Cowie

Do not miss this Wonderful Picture.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY!
CROWDED NIGHTLY!!
3 LAST THREE NIGHTS 3
of Present Programme
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 6-30
No 10 o'clock Show To-Night
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Presents
VARIETIES
NEW SONGS, CHORUSES AND DANCES
preceded and followed by
Pathe's Gold Rooster
5 ACT SUBLIME PHOTO-PLAY
Little Mary Sunshine
FEATURING
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
Supported by
HENRY KING, MARGUERETTE NICHOLS AND ANDREW ARBUCKLE.
TO SAY NOTHING OF THE BEAR.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY Comedy Co.
To-Night Monday 26th August
The most laughable Comedy in recent years
"A Pair of Sixes"
Tuesday 27th August
"KICK IN"
Wed. & Thurs. 28th & 29th August
"THE 13th CHAIR"
A Psychic Mystery Play with a Sherlock Holmes' angle in every situation.
Friday 30th August
"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"
Saturday 31st August
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Sunday 1st September
Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
Upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
NO CINEMA PERFORMANCE TO-DAY.

THE EMPIRE
WHERE THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES ARE SHOWN
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER
(The leading lady of the Frawley Co.)
AND
HOLBROOK BLINN
in the Great Stage Classic which for a generation has appealed to the HEARTS OF EVERY MAN, EVERY WOMAN, AND EVERY CHILD:
"WOULD YOU FORGIVE?"
KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER as "The Prima Donna."
HOLBROOK BLINN as the young Musical Director.

THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.
presents to-day during the week
at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
The Hindustan Film Co.'s
LATEST MASTERPIECE
Birth of Shri Krishna
directed and produced by
Mr. D. G. Phalke
THE PIONEER OF FILM INDUSTRY IN INDIA.
This is a beautiful Hindu religious photoplay in six parts narrating the events that brought about the birth of Shri Krishna
together with the usual MAJESTIC feature
The Universal Screen Magazine
PRIZE MATINEE TO-DAY, at 5-15

POONA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYM. R. VS. WELSH FUSILIERS.

BOMBAY'S DESERVED VICTORY.

After waiting some weeks for agreeable weather conditions, the Rugby match in connection with the Poona Rugby Tournament between Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers was decided on the Oval on Saturday evening. Considerable interest was centred in the contest, for one thing because Bombay Gymkhana Rugby this season has taken a new lease of life and because the Royal Welsh Fusiliers' team was looked upon as the best combination from Poona. There has been whole-hearted enthusiasm in the handling code in Bombay from the opening of the season in the middle of July, and there has been friendly rivalry amongst the Gymkhana players for places in the Gymkhana Tournament team. Such a spirit is not conspicuous in European sport in Bombay where games are played as an exercise and care for advancement in playing an important match is of secondary importance. The conditions for the practice of Rugby football have not been limiting, the ground invariably being too hard consequent upon so mediocre a monsoon but late rains have rendered the playing pitch agreeable for so strenuous a game. The Oval had a fascinating appearance but one would have thought that a stand capable of accommodating enthusiasts would have been erected. The turf was in splendid condition as there was a very large attendance of spectators, Major General Knight and Staff, and General St. John being amongst them.

The Bombay Gymkhana XI was almost as representative a side as could have been chosen but of course there are some who were not able to see eye to eye with the Selection Committee. Quite recently Capt. A. C. S. Hall put his collar bone out, otherwise he would have been one of the forwards and Capt. T. C. Bowie, who represented Scotland in 1913 and 1914 with his brother Walsonian E. Milroy, had he been able to train, would have been in the half-back division. It would not have been surprising to have seen that marvellous athlete the Hon. P. R. Cadell turn out. He is nearer fifty than forty-five but he can still show some of the younger fry points in Rugby, Hockey and Cricket. He was at Haileybury and going up to Oxford got his Rugger "Blue" while at Balliol in 1891. But the play's the thing.

Winning the toss the Welshmen chose the Cooperage end which was the more favourable as far as wind and sun were concerned and in less than three minutes the visitors opened the scoring with a try which was not converted. This score took place before the Gymkhana could settle down. They were pushed off the ball at the start and gradually the Welshmen journed to the Gymkhana 25 where Griffiths was conspicuous and where Hilliard sadly mulled a pass. From a serum and the goal line, Hill feinted a pass but ducked down and obtained his try but he failed to give the additional points. From the drop one and a serum on the 25 line, the Gymkhana forwards were busy in the loose and gradually the ball reached the Welsh 25 where a dangerous cross-kick by the Welsh enabled Cheminais to make a little distance. Some exciting play was thereafter witnessed, Norman found a good touch. Cheminais collared Hilliard well and then there was seen some attractive passing right across the field to Humphreys who made a great run. A forward pass brought forth a serum and Norman failed to take a long pass from Macdonell. The Welsh kicked down the field but Brough returned up the line only to see the Welsh take possession of his 25 for a while. Mac Coll found touch and from the line out Griffiths made a mark and the drop at goal failed. The Welsh were having more of the game, but a kick by Brough relieved and Mac Coll and Cheminais made distance. Indeed a forward pass by Mac Coll robbed Cheminais of a possible try. From the consequent serum there was a remarkably attractive bone of passing again right across the field and Norman after drawing on the defence threw out to Humphreys who took the ball with spectacular effect and scored a try but the kick from rather wide out was not productive. Steward made a good attempt. This was after a quarter of an hour's play. For the next six minutes the Gymkhana had more of the play when the Welsh halves rallied and dominated the game for some minutes. A free to the Gymkhana for fool up in the serum relieved matters and equal exchanges preceded the interval, the scores being:—

Royal Welsh Fusiliers 1 try (3 points).
Bombay Gymkhana 1 try (3 points).

The Welsh were the first to attack on re-starting but the Gymkhana forwards introduced a splendid series of rushes and carried the ball into the Welsh half where Clarke made a mark. Then followed a remarkable interception by W. T. Griffiths and a later interception by Rees, and Humphreys saved the situation by a speedy run and a complete tackle. Still the Welsh pressed but a free-kick availed little. Long kicking was exchanged and the Welshmen tried some cross-kicking just before Griffiths narrowly escaped scoring with a dropped kick at goal. Inder made a great dribble and then a sound kick into touch but Morgan possessed and made a fine run which was brought to a standstill by Norman and Brough. After ten minutes Griffiths was cut in the head but on being bandaged he pluckily renewed his efforts. The Welsh put forth all their skill and some punting up the field found the Gymkhana thinking. One long touch kick gave the Welsh 20 yards and a later went dead. A series of drop-out kicks followed three efforts to drop a goal. Once again the Gymkhana forwards were effective in the loose and then Clarke initiated a movement in which all the backs took part culminating in a clever elusive run by Humphreys almost behind the posts for Stewart to improve upon. With ten minutes to play the Gymkhana now led by 8 points to 3.

The Welshmen adopted vigorous methods now and took play into the Gymkhana 25 where the defence was sound. The home players replied with an attack and then the Welsh crept well up the field by judicious touch finding. In the Gymkhana half, the forwards heeled out to the backs and Clarke handed the ball to Mac Coll whose long strides took him down the field. Cheminais caught up and receiving a masterly pass showed a fine pair of heels to his follows as he grounded the ball behind the posts for Stewart to add the two points. The remaining play was very fast and the Welsh were more than once close upon scoring but the whistle sounded no side and the Gymkhana had won, the scores being:—

Royal Welsh Fusiliers 1 try (3 points).
Bombay Gymkhana 2 goals and 1 try (13 points).

The sides were:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—T. W. Brough (full back); F. J. Cheminais (right wing three-quarter); H. C. Mac Coll (right centre); Capt. J. M. Norman (left centre); and R. M. Humphreys (left wing three-quarter); H. Macdonell (scrum half); and Capt. R. Clarke (stand-off half); forwards: Capt. R. W. Inder, (capt.); Major W. Ross Stewart; R. L. Darley; J. B. Taylor; D. Laidlaw; R. M Drummond; G. Mumford and J. Folds.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Sgt. W. B. Evans (full back); Pte. W. Morgan (left wing three-quarter); Lt. F. H. Hilliard (left centre); Pte. R. Rees (right centre); Pte. C. J. Roberts (right wing); Sgt. W. T. Griffiths (scrum half); Pte. I. E. Griffiths (outside half); forwards: Lance-Corpl R. Hill, (capt); Pte. F. Oram; J. Perham; R. G. Aspey; A. E. Downing; D. Davies; J. H. Prew and Lieut. C. Evans.

Referee.—Capt. A. M. Burnett.

The better all round side won but they were not as superior as suggested by the score. In the two Griffiths's, the Fusiliers possessed two half-backs of outstanding ability who were thoroughly conversant with work at the base and behind the scrum. There was a suggestion of selfishness at times. But for the physical fitness of the Gymkhana players they would have been in receipt of a severe trouncing and the Bombay Gymkhana must be congratulated upon being so prepared for such an important match.

In the loose the winning forwards were far superior to the Welsh forwards but it was the exception for the Gymkhana to get the ball from the scrum. In the line-out, again the Gymkhana were the better and the backs had to rely on the throw-in for opportunities, on the whole making the most of them.

The Welshmen were more up to the finer points of the game than the Gymkhana, their punting of the ball forward and their following-up being good. Their cross-kicking was not as successful as it might nave been, but another point in their favour, they were always wide enough awake to seize every chance there was of scoring as note the number of drops at goal which were attempted. If a game of not high class character, it was a most enjoyable game to watch, and winners and losers derived as much pleasure out of the match as the spectators.

FRAWLEY CO. AT EXCELSIOR

"A PAIR OF SIXES."

The Excelsior Theatre was full on Saturday night when "A Pair of Sixes" was produced by the Frawley Coy. Seldom has the theatre held such a laughter loving audience. One could not help laughing at such a mirth provoking farce. "Fair and Warmer", "It Pays to Advertise", "Seven Keys to Baldpate" had already proved to us how capable a company was T. Daniel Frawley's combination in farce, but it is a difficult matter now to pick upon the most enjoyable farce of the four.

The latest success went with a swing from beginning to end and as it was the first occasion upon which the company had played "A Pair of Sixes", the success is all the more commendable. Two partners of a firm cannot agree and neither will buy the other out. Each partner declares that the other is only fit to be the servant of the other partner and when the lawyer is called in, he gets the partners to play one poker hand, the winner to be master and the loser to become his butler for a year, but still to share in profits and yet to be fined for unservantly offences and also to pay five thousand dollars in default of publishing why he has become a butler. One turns up "A Pair of Sixes" which wins. Then the fun runs riot. Ingenious situations and witty lines provoke merriment. At last the master gets tired of the arrangement but until the fiance of the for-the-time-being-butler learns that an agreement based upon a hand at poker is illegal, the arrangement has to stand.

Messrs. Mortimer and Forbes as the business partners have the brunt of the work, the latter being excruciatingly funny, frequently so dry and always droll. Mr. Mortimer hammers away at his lines at top speed like a human dynamo, and gives a finished impersonation of George Neppleton. Another outstanding character is the Coddles of Miss Valentine Sidney, an English maid of all work, who falls desperately in love with the butler. Her low comedy acting is of a high standard. Miss Florence Chapman as Miss Florence Call, betrothed to the partner Johns who becomes the butler knows nothing of the arrangement till she is invited to dinner by Mrs. Neppleton. Miss Chapman has won much praise in Bombay and her latest character did not by any means lead to any loss of favour. Miss Anzonetta Lloyd as the hysterical wife of George Neppleton played her biggest part during the season and she gave evidence that she can handle a big character with success. Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker had a well-earned rest and other members of the company did well.

"A Pair of Sixes" will be repeated to-night and "Kick In" will again be seen on Tuesday. On Wednesday there promises to be record business when "The 13th Chair" is produced.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.725 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	75.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.825 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2 "
Minimum do. do.	77.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	219 Miles.
Rain Gauge	0.17 Inch.
Total fall during month	4.45 "
Do. do. year	32 04 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 14th Aug. 1918	0.17 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	24	m	0	10	28	24	m	6	9	15	8
			0	29a	29	7		6	40a	14	10
Sun.	25	m	0	55	28	1	25	m	6	45	15	10
			1	23a	29	2		7	17a	17	8
Mon.	26	m	1	43	28	10	26	m	7	55	16	10
			1	49a	28	6		8	4a	15	0
Tues.	27	m	2	35	28	2	27	m	8	59	18	1
			2	51a	27	6		9	24a	15	8
Wed.	28	m	3	34	27	3	28	m	9	57	19	9
			3	52a	26	3		10	53a	16	6
Thur	29	m	4	42	26	4	29	m	10	58	20	6
			4	52a	25	7		11	42a	17	5
Fri.	30	m	5	2	25	10	30		0	36a	20	9
			5	41a	24	9					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Aug. 24 (Saturday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1m.
" 25 (Sunday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 0m.
" 26 (Monday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 59m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57m.
" 29 (Thursday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
" 30 (Friday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59 6m.	a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h.	46.4m.	a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	18h.	23.1m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	9h.	57.1m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th August 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in the east Punjab; Delhi reports 2.15in., Hissar 1.85in. and Ambala 0.18in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, but are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab and is locally below normal elsewhere. Night temperature is below the average at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Information is not complete from this division; Jhansi reports 1.09in. of rain, Cawnpore 0.12in. and Allahabad 1.44in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is locally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.66in. of rain. Skies are clear in the corth and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner and in defect in the eastern districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the north of Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is in excess at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in the west of the division; Jubbulpore has had 3.10in., Saugor 1.25in., Hoshangabad 0.73in., Khandwa 0.24in. and Nagpur 0.19in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is slightly below normal in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.22in., Ratnagiri 0.46in., Mormugao 0.63in. and Karwar 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Aurangabad reports 0.63in., Nizamabad 0.53in. and Belgaum 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in slight excess at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, the west of the Central Provinces excepting Berar, north Hyderabad and the Konkan, and local in east Rajputana and the south Bombay Deccan.

Rainfall may decrease in the east Punjab.

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
have purchased the world-renowned film
"Maciste Alpino"
WITH COMPLETE RIGHTS.
Those wishing to book it are requested to see the Manager at the Cinema.

RED STAR PAIN BALM
OBTAINS
for you
Instantaneous Relief
from all
PAINS.
Liberal Terms for Merchants
Local and Mofussil Agents Wanted.
SOLE AGENTS:—THE SOUTH INDIAN STORES GRANT ROAD BOMBAY.

MANKAME BROS
ENGRAVERS & RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI Rd BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd

			Bales
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	-- --	3,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	-- --	1,000
" "	Sales of East Indian	-- --	4,000
" "	Imports	-- --	23,389
Mid. Americans spot trading value		-- --	30.19
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		.. ..	32.24
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	--	31.52
	Jan.	--	31.39
	Mar.	--	30.93
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	Oct.	-- --	31.63
	Jan.	-- --	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	New Contracts. To-day's price.
Aug.	Not quoted.
Sept.	23.26—5
Oct.	23 04—1
Nov.	22.86+1
Dec.	22.70—5

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd.

Months.	New Contracts. To-day's price
August	23.75+6
Sept.	23.36+5
Oct.	23.10+5
Nov.	22.90+5
Dec.	22.80+5

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	30.19 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd.

F.G. Bengal	Good	-- -- --	16.94
"	Fully Good	-- -- --	17.69
"	Fine	-- -- --	18.19
No. 1 Oomra	Good	-- -- --	18.73
" "	Fully Good	-- -- --	19.53
" "	Fine	-- -- --	20.04
Broach	Good	-- -- --	21.89
"	Fully Good	-- -- --	22.14
"	Fine	-- -- --	22.39
Bolnde	Good	-- -- --	16.94
"	Fully Good	-- -- --	17.69
"	Fine	-- -- --	18.19

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 21st.

Day's	Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. --	--
"	Exports to Great Britain	.. --	Nil
"	" to Continent	.. --	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		-- --	8½
Demand Bills		-- --	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars		-- --	101½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot		-- --	48 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Corresponding to the official fixing of maximum price steady.			
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent: since 5th April, 1917			
Discount	Bank Bills 3 m/st	--	3 1/2
"	Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	--	3 1/2
"	Fine Trade Bills 3 months	--	4 1/4
"	" " 6 "	--	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans		-- --	3
"	7 day market loans	-- --	3 1/8
Consols 2½%		-- --	56½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½%	Nominal	-- --	60 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½%	Sterling Loan	-- --	68½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%		-- --	59½ Unchgd.
Bar. Gs London at Paris France		-- 27.00	

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 21st

4½%	1925—1928	-- -- --	£88½ Unchgd.
5%	1925—1945	-- -- --	100 1/4
5½%	New	-- -- --	£94 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 21st

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Paid		.. --	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Paid		-- --	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid		.. -- -- --	79/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value			590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.		-- -- --	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value			600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper		.. --	£132
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal		-- --	£128½
Hard Spelter		-- -- -- --	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers		-- --	16/3
do.	do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	--	17/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers		-- --	18/3
do.	do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	..	18/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Value			2/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid		--	2/1½

Time:—Rather firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 24.

The nominal rate this morning for Fine Broach September was Rs. 890. The Marwadi bazaar opened easied at Rs. 883 and declined to Rs. 880, but recovered later on to Rs. 885/86 and then gradually dropped to Rs. 878. Subsequently business was done at Rs. 882. Though fluctuations were not wide, the bazaar was irregular. At Colaba the opening rate was Rs. 883 and at 6 p.m. prices were as under.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	.. Sept.	-- Rs.	890
Good Sawginned Dharwar	.. "	-- "	915
" M. G. Coompta	.. "	.. "	943
" " Westerns	.. "	.. "	898

The ready market has been steady with a moderate demand by shippers and mills.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 24TH AUGUST 1918.

Growths	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd	Delivery
M.G. Bengals					
Sawginned Dharwar					
M.G. Westerns					
M.G. Coompta					
M.G. Bagalkot					
M.G. Kadi Viramgam					
M.G Anjar					
M.G. Mundra					
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan					
Laktar Ginned					
M.G. Athni Miraj					
M.G. Broach					

Prices unchanged from 23rd inst.

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 23rd Aug. 1918.

Cotton	-- -- -- -- --	9,142 bales.
Wheat	.. -- -- -- --	11,749 cwts.
Linseed	-- -- -- -- --	31,605 "
Rape, &c.	-- -- -- -- --	525 "
Gingellyseed	-- -- -- -- --	Nil
Poppyseed	-- -- -- -- --	Nil
Groundnuts	-- -- -- -- --	3,474 "
Castorseed	-- -- -- -- --	11,644 "
Rice	.. -- -- -- --	37,832 "
Myrabollams	-- -- -- -- --	148 "
Cottonseed	-- -- -- -- --	5,253 "
Mowrasseed	-- -- -- -- --	Nil
Gram	.. -- -- -- --	6,314 "
Jowar	-- -- -- -- --	Nil
Maize	-- -- -- -- --	Nil
Barley	-- -- -- -- --	333 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 24th—6-0 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60 8 0	8 13 0
" " Cawnpore 76-30	60 0 0	8 12 0
" Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	8 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 2 0	8 8 0
" Cawnpore	8 2 0	8 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	8 8 0	8 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 12 0	9 2 0
" Thin	8 6 0	8 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	80 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	78 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	75 0 0	....
" Black	65 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	4 12 0	12 4 0
Groundnuts	5 8 0	....
Mowrasseed	5 12 0	....
Barley	41 0 0	....
Castorseed	76 0 0	15 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 5 3	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9 0 0	
Linseed May	10 11 9	
Linseed Sept.	9 8 6	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 24th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1—7—12
Shapurji No. 10	1—7—12
Simplex No. 10	1—6— 4
Edward No. 10	1—6— 0
Lght Houses No. 6½	1—1— 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24th 1918

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceotance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	200½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong "	242
Stranghai	342
Japan	15
Singapore	156

Market Steady.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 24th

			Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs.	3,925-0 ..	1,95,175-0
Cash Certificates	"	4,200-0 ..	291,741-0
Total		8,125-0 ..	4,86,916-0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 24.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-13-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-8-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 263.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147.
60 D/st Janan Rs. 141½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 227.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 321½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market continues firm and a good amount of business was done in mill shares for September delivery.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,675, Swan 1,145, Standard 2,225, Simplex 1,130, Shapurji 160, Pearls 792-8, New Greats 492-8, M. Petit 3,100, Madhowji 2,930, Luxmi Cotton 2,050, Kohinoor 1,945, Kastoorchand 1,540, Ind. Malwa 415, Ind. Bleaching 217-8, Finlay 845, Fazulbhoy 990, David 662-8, Ed. Sassoon 300, Currimbhoy 505, Crescent 327-8, Colaba 1,690, Century 575, Cen. India 2,980, Bombay United 1,355-8, Bv. Dveing 1,730 Advance 1,680, Tata Mill 1,025, Bundi 29-8, Cen. Mining 44, Ind. Cement 385, Katni Ord. 285, Katni Deferred 1,540, Shivaraipur 47, Tata Ord. 317-8, Tata New O. 120p., Tata Old. D. 1,625, Tata New D. 610p, Alcocks 890, Bombay Burma 790, Bombay Tramway 435, Bombay Steam 405, Tata Hydro 1,350.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,670, Swan 1,165, Standard 2,220, Simplex 1,130, Shapurji 162-8, Pearls 777-8, New Greats 495, M. Petit 2,970, Madhowji 2,930, Luxmi Cotton 1,920, Kohinoor 1,945, Kastoorchand 1,540, Ind. Malwa 422-8, Ind. Bleaching 217-8, Finlay 845, Fazulbhoy 995, David 665, Currimbhoy 507-8, Crescent 330, Colaba 1,650, Century 575, Nagpur 2,980, Bombay United 1,360, Bv. Dyeing 1,735, Advance 1,680, Bundi 29-8, Cen. Mining 44, Ind. Cement 385, Katni Ord. 287-8, Katni Defd. 1,540, Shivaraipur 47-8, Tata Ord. 318-12, Tata Defd. 1,630, Tata New O. 120, Tata New D. 615, Alcocks 897-8, Bombay Burma 790 Bombay Tramway 930, Bombay Steam 407-8, Tata Hydro 1,350.

EARLY COTTON CROPS.

The preliminary memorandum on the Early Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only), including Native States, for the Season 1918-19, giving the estimates up to 1st August says:—Information incomplete. Sowings unfinished. Reported area 1,201 thousand acres in British Districts almost exclusively Khandesh and 500 acres in Native States, about 17 and 18 per cent. respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Khandesh crop sown at end of June. Prolonged break after sowing somewhat adversely affected young crop, but rain at of July has been beneficial and condition of crop fairly satisfactory at present. Elsewhere rains have been very deficient and what little has been sown is withering. Future of Khandesh crop depends on early rain.

THURSDAY'S AERIAL ATTACKS.

ENEMY MUCH HARASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 12-5 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 24.

Last night's communique with regard to aviation says: we had a busy successful day on Thursday. Our airmen constantly harassed the enemy. We dropped thirty-five tons of bombs during the day and we attacked the Gondecourt aerodrome with good effect also many dumps, stations, bridges and Bruges docks. We destroyed twenty aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. Three British are missing. Our night bombers dropped nineteen tons on selected targets including the railway junction at Valenciennes and on Souain, Douai and Cambrai. All returned. We brought down one enemy bomber within our lines.

Lord Pentland and staff arrived in Bangalore from Bellary on Aug. 24th, and were received at the city station by Major E. H. S. James, First Assistant Resident, and Mr. F. E. Conningham, Superintendent of Civil and Military Station Police. From the station, his Excellency motored direct to visit the Hosur Remount Depot.

SITUATION SUMMARISED.

ENEMY POSITIONS NORTH OF AISNE SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Aug. 24.

The intensely interesting battle position continues the one topic. Events are moving so fast that it is difficult to keep pace with them, but a summary of the week's happenings may be useful.

Chaulnes and Roye have not yet been captured, but they are closely invested by the combined operations of General Rawlinson's Fourth Army, General Debeney's First French Army, and General Humbert's Third French Army. Between August 15th and 17th these French and British forces advanced astride the Amiens-Roye road to the western outskirts of Roye, while the important key point of the Lassigny Massif was captured by General Humbert after a strenuous struggle.

GENERAL MANGIN'S HAMMER BLOW.

Between the Matz and the Avre, the Germans stubbornly resisted the French offensive on the 18th and 19th and prevented the French from making much progress here. This was exactly what Marshgal Foch aimed at, as it fixed the enemy's attention on this part of the field, while a new development was materialising elsewhere.

This new development was the hammer blow by General Mangin's Tenth French Army, which began on the 18th on a front of about ten miles and has swept forward irresistibly as far as Ailette. By Wednesday evening General Mangin's battle-front had broadened to sixteen miles from the Aisne to Bailly and the maximum penetration hitherto is some fifteen or eighteen miles.

Meanwhile, General Humbert's Third Army, advancing on General Mangin's left, progressed more than five miles at the furthest point and is streaming down the farther slopes of Lassigny and beyond.

ALLIES' FORMIDABLE WEDGE.

It is too early yet to predict the effect of this advance, but it is evident that it constitutes a serious threat to the enemy's positions northward of the Aisne and if it can be continued further, it will outflank the whole German positions on the Aisne and Vesle rivers. The German lines west of the Oise are also threatened. The Allies have in fact succeeded in driving a formidable wedge between the Crown Prince's and von Boehn's groups of armies.

The total prisoners captured between the Oise and the Aisne from the 18th to 20th exceed 10,000 and this number is likely to be considerably exceeded when the captures yesterday and to-day are added.

SUCCESSFUL USE OF ELEMENT OF SURPRISE.

The French made a very successful use of the element of surprise and their losses have been gratifyingly small. Surprise tactics were also effectively employed on the 21st, when General Byng attacked northward of the Ancre. The British in this sector advanced practically to the line of the Albert-Arras railway. General Byng's attack is a direct threat to the German positions on the important Thiepval ridge, also to the right flank of the enemy's line on the Ancre. These positions have a melancholy interest as they were the scene of several costly failures in 1915 and 1916.

ENEMY RETIREMENT IN SERRE AND SCARPE SALIENTS.

During the week the Germans effected a slight further retirement in the Serre salient and also evacuated some trenches on either bank of the Scarpe. In the Lys salient the withdrawal has been continued, accompanied by successful hustling tactics by the British, who have secured nearly a thousand prisoners.

GERMAN INTENTIONS.

The interesting question is, to what line do the Germans intend to retire. The Germans have recenty shown desperate anxiety to evacuate salie and straighten their front. It is thought that this may be preliminary to withdrawal on a more extended scale, such as was undertaken in 1917. There is at present nothing to show that the Germans are going to retire so far, but such a retirement is not impossible, considering the enemy's extreme losses and serious shortage of men.

Regarding other theatres, nothing important has occurred in Italy, but it is interesting to note that the Austrian losses on the British front in Italy between June 15th and August 15th are estimated at 20,200, whereas the total British casualties for the same period were only 2,544.

The Russian situation is somewhat obscure, but it may be mentioned that the Japanese force which landed at Vladivostok is considerable.

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8	Pieces Pure Silk, knitted, Sport Coats	60-0	40-0
8	Pieces Imitation Silk Sports Coats	22-0	15-0
24	Pieces Cotton Crepe Striped Sports Coats	7-8	5-8
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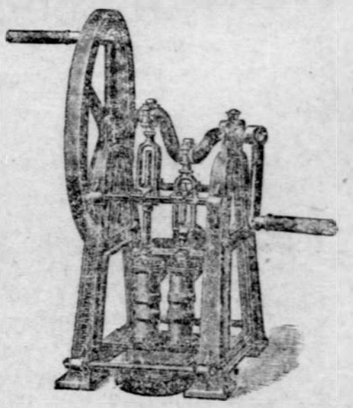
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THE INDIAN REFORMS.

MR. SASTRI ON GOVT. OF INDIA RECONSTRUCTION.

The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri delivered his second address on the subject of "Indian Reforms", at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, yesterday. The hall was crowded, among those present being the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani, Moulvie Raffiuddin Ahmed, Diwan Bahadur V. P. Madhavrao, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chowdhari, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. B. B. Joshi, and others.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri said he was to speak that day on the arrangements that the Montagu-Chelmsford Report proposed for reconstructing the Government of India of the future. He might say at once that this part of the authors' proposals had evoked universal dissatisfaction in India (Applause.) It was exactly here that the report was inconsistent with itself. (Cries of "Quite so.") In Mr Sastri's judgment, it failed to give full effect to one of the cardinal requirements of the August declaration, upon which the report was supposed to have been based. The great principle of that declaration was what was known as responsible government to be introduced at once and to be slowly widened until it covered the whole field of administration. (Cries of "After 400 years.") Mr. Sastri said he might say that he was in entire sympathy with the gentleman who made that interruption. (Hear, hear.) But he appealed to them to listen to him silently as he had got much ground to cover during the short time that it would be possible for them to remain in this rather warm hall and therefore he would ask them to let him go on in his own way, building up his arguments. The report said that in the Government of India they would allow the people increased influence, but, the speaker said, it would not give them even the beginnings of constitutional power.

THE WRONG WAY.

He would grant that they would have increased influence, but the time had gone when they would be contented with mere influence, and the authors of the report should be told definitely that if it was their object to satisfy the aspirations of the Indians in a way that would leave them contented, even for a short time, they had gone the wrong way about their task. For they had left the Government of India untouched and therefore there would be room for agitation until the Government of India was completely liberalised and made popular (Hear, hear.) He did not think anyone in this country, not even the stoutest Moderate, would shrink from saying that the Government of India ought to be liberalised. This constituted a grave defect in the scheme, and until it was rectified it was impossible for any one to recommend it to the country with enthusiasm. He would tell them why he took a strong ground in this matter. After all, the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was intended to give the people of India some voice in the determination of their political destiny. Their political destiny was sold in the Councils of the Government of India. Provincial autonomy was a thing, good and great. They would cherish it, would fight for it and get it. But that would not give them control over their own future, which they so much desired to have. That was why they wanted to obtain a footing in the Government of India as they had done in the Provicial Governments. The arguments brought forward to keep them out of the Government of India did not hold water. The authors said responsible government was a thing new to India, that the Indians had never exercised it before, that the authors of the Scheme were trying to bring them up to the ways of responsible government and that they would begin with Provincial Governments, but until they had all become popular,—that was to say that until the fabric of responsible government had been fully completed in all provinces,—the Government could not think of relaxing executive control over the Government of India (Hear, hear). That, the speaker said, meant that the authors of the Scheme were doubtful about the success of the experiment which, they said, they would make in the Provincial Governments. They seemed to fear that the experiment in the Provinces might fail and, that if it should fail, it would be disastrous to have made a similar experiment in the Government of India. They (the people) had to examine whether the fear which the authors of the scheme entertained was a real one, or was merely conjured up to keep the Indians at a distance from the Government of India. He rather thought it was the latter. The authors said they were apprehensive of failure of the experiment in Provincial Councils. But they said this only when they said it in reference to the Government of India; and when they talked about the Provincial Councils themselves without reference to their bearing on the Government of India they said the Provincial Councils would succeed. The very fact that the authors proposed to have commissions at stated intervals with a view to examine matters and extend the powers of the Provincial Councils, showed that they thought that these councils would succeed.

EXECUTIVE JEALOUSY.

The authors were full of hope and expected that the experiment would succeed at a bound, when they were anxious to satisfy the aspirations of the Indians, but the lecturer suspected that owing to the strong jealousy on the part of the executive and probably also to conciliate the tremendous opposition that was growing up in certain interested quarters in England or owing to some other reasons, the authors were unwilling to extend those principles to the Government of India. In this respect they had done nothing to satisfy the best aspirations of the Indians, and he would ask them to deliver an unanimous attack on the four formulae, because the experiment in Provincial Councils could not fully succeed unless it was supported by a corresponding popularisation of the Government of India itself. (Cheers.) And for this reason among others, when their increasingly popular councils awaited judgment for a further popularisation at the bar of the Government of India, was it right, to expect fair treatment at the hands of the bureaucracy, sitting triumphant in the Government Secretariats? Their eyes would still be eyes filled with borrowed films. They did not want the bureaucracy to sit in judgment upon that scheme of Provincial autonomy then, and they could expect further Provincial autonomy only if they had their elected representatives to share the power in the Government of India. He was one of those who advocated that they should include in the modifications they asked for a request that when the committee came out to bifurcate the functions of Provincial Governments, it should also be instructed to inquire into the functions of the Government of India and recommend a similar bifurcation of their functions also. The Salt Department was one of those departments which should not be continued to be administered by an unmitigated bureaucracy, and it would be well to place such departments in the hands of ministers who would be under the control of the Legislative Assembly.

"UTTERLY INADEQUATE."

There were other modifications which he would suggest. Firstly, there was the executive government itself. The authors proposed to add only one more Indian to the strength of the executive council. This proposal, the lecturer said, was utterly inadequate. The Congress-League scheme demanded half the number of members of the executive council of the Government of India to be Indians, and he the speaker did not see any reason for denying this elementary justice to them. Why should they in this country, having so much first-class talent of every kind, take a back seat in any matter (Hear, hear)? The least that they said, should be done was that they should be put on a footing of equality in the executive government of India. In the case of the Government of India, the report never tired of piling security upon security for the preservation of the powers of the executive. The authors were not content with the present powers of the executive and proposed to give them still greater powers. He wondered what a curious country India was that it required the peculiar machinery, which the report proposed to set up for emergencies in addition to the powers which the Government of India possessed of making ordinances and regulations. After discussing the composition of the two houses into which the legislature of the Government of India was to be divided, the lecturer asked where was the necessity of giving the Government of India extraordinary powers that would only add needlessly to the powers of the executive? Referring to the composition of the legislative Assembly, Mr. Sastri said he was not one of those who would ask, what they considered to be extravagant demands, in order that in the end they might get something less. He was one of those who would take the officials at their word and ask them that if there was to be a popular house it should be a fully and really popular house. In view of the fact that there was to be a council of State, or what he called the Official House, the lecturer said the elected majority in the legislative Assembly should be raised to four-fifth, one-fifth being quite sufficient for official purpose; otherwise a larger official minority would be a very serious disturbing factor in the harmony of the legislative assembly, and people's voice would be hampered unnecessarily. When they had a Council of State he did not see why there should not be even a wholly elected legislative assembly.

MEANING OF "POPULAR HOUSE."

A popular house meant a house consisting entirely of elected members. That was the case in America and other civilised countries. Why then should there be a mixed lower house in India? The argument urged was that the Indians were new and that they needed official advice and guidance. (Laughter.) He asked why, as in England, the officials could not give them their advice and guidance without coming into the Council hall? He, therefore, said that they should go back to the Congress-League Scheme in this matter (Loud cheers) For their popular house to be really popular and for the development of its powers so as to be a check on the bureaucracy, it was necessary to go still further and attack another proposal made in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The authors said that the President of the Legislative Assembly should be a man appointed by the Viceroy. Now if an official was to be appointed President of the Legislative Assembly he must be high in the official hierarchy; he might be in the executive government of India itself. The lecturer said he must say that there were in the Civil Service many efficient, distinguished and eminent men, but when they reached up to the heights of the executive council of the Government of India, they had been at least twenty-five or thirty years under official harness, and they knew how unfitted they were to preside over popular assemblies. They were the champions of efficiency, quick dispatch, and practical commonsense (Laughter.) Now in popular assemblies things did go on rather slowly. It was the fashion to deride popular assemblies because the members indulged in lengthy discussions. But long and free discussions must be allowed if the officials wanted to know the strength of the popular case. Government by discussion was the very essence of popular assemblies. And the speaker did not think an official President would tolerate all those things. Unless they had a President, elected by the people's representatives on the Assembly, the result would not give full benefit to the country. The Indians therefore said that the President should be an officer elected by the Legislative Assembly itself. Referring to the ministers, Mr. Sastri said they should take precedence of members of the executive government. They should be leaders in the Legislative Assemblies. They should have also equal salaries. In conclusion Mr. Sastri said he had dwelt mainly upon that weakest and most backward part of the Report, where they were kept out of the Government of India. If this was not amended, it was sure to cause great agitation, which it was the object of the report to eliminate. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Mr. K. Natrajan, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sastri's public lecture on "Provincial Governments," Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road 6-30, p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

Municipal Standing Committee at 1-20 p.m., (B. T.).

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

Gokal Ashtami, Hindu Holiday, Banks closed. Special Congress Session, Congress Pandal, Marine Lines Maidan.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

Special Congress Session, Congress Pandal, Marine Lines. Maidan.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

Special Congress Session, Congress Pandal Marine Lines Maidan.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.

Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6630, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-40 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail ... — ...	16 30	14 23
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 —
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail ... — —	8 40	21 35
Poona Mail ... — ...	11 30	14 45
Poona Express ... ... —	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express — —	12 30	16 —
Gujarat Mail ... —	8 25	21 —
Kathiawar 3rd class Express —	7 55	21 25

BAND AT MALABAR WAR HOSPITAL.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion (I. D. F.), will play at the Malabar War Hospital this evening, commencing at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The regular monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday, the 30th instant, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

VICTORIA GARDENS.

A four-horned antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. P. R. Tata.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Such of the members of the Committee as have not yet received their Delegate's credentials are requested to obtain the same from Mr. R. Venkat Ram at 251, Hornby Road, Fort, or at the Congress grounds between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. every day.

BOMBAY GYM. MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Thursday the 29th instant commencing at 5-30 p.m. weather permitting:—

*1 Ring, jump and peg, with swords.

Note. Competitors will provide their own swords.

*2. Half Section Jumping.

Note. Ladies may compete.

*3. Hiving V. C. Race.

4. Pre. Raphaelite Stakes. (Affinity event). Each lady will be given a sealed envelope containing the name of a bird, beast or fish, and after riding a course she will hand the envelope to her partner who will open it and draw the animal named on a black-board The ladies must write down the name of the animal drawn by their partners, on slips which will be provided and return round course to winning Post. First lady home with correct answer, to win.

*5. Moorgi Stakes.

Men will be given a piece of coloured ribbon on starting and will ride round course to a given point, dismount and hand their horses to syces. When the first man dismounts some moorgis (or Indian chickens), will be liberated, each having a coloured ribbon attached to it. Each competitor will catch the moorgi bearing the same colour of ribbon as his own, remount and return with his capture over the course to winning post.

6. Tennis Stakes. (Affinity event.)

Ladies will carry a tennis-ball balanced on a racquet round course to winning post. They will be attended by partners who must dismount and replace the tennis-ball on the requet if it falls off.

Note. Ladies are requested to bring their own tennis racquets.

A Band will play during the afternoon.

N.B.—All events are open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana and events marked * are open to officers on leave and officers stationed in Bombay who are not members, and to members of the Bombay Light Horse.

FIRE IN MOTOR CO'S PREMISES.

On Friday night a fire broke out in the Bombay Motor Car Company's premises at Elphinstone Road. The fire was put out in ten minutes' time, and three motor cars, and two motor cycles were damaged, together with some accessories. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 11,000 which is covered by insurance. Defection wire circuit is stated to be the cause of the fire.

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CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The enormous crowd of spectators that filled all enclosures must have returned sadder but wiser men to-day as out of seven races on the card the favourite, came out only in one, the rest being won by outsiders The day was veritably monsoonish in character. Showers of rain fell heavily during the progress of the second, third and fourth races, rendering the course very heavy, and the timings were necessarily slow. Carpe Diem won the race of the day, the Clive Plate, which was productive of an exhilerating finish opposite the Grand Stand. Another close finish was witnessed in the Elysium Plate, in which the favourite Flingaway lost only by a short head. In the remaining five races the winners won easily, though no one could with certainty say what would have happened in the first race had Little Arch not fallen. She was first over the last hurdle, but pecking it hard she parted with Willamson. It seemed to be a nasty fall, but the jockey escaped only with a shaking and piloted Sumurun in the Harrington Plate.

Details of the day's racing are given below:—

THE DOCKS PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles, over 7 flights.

Mr. Scott's SEALAD, 11-13, Seastream 1
Mr. De's TARFOOT, 11-8, Sayboe 2
Mr. Titwillow's LITTLE ARCH, 9-9 (cd. 2 lbs.), Williamson 3

Betting:—6 to 4 on Sea Lad, twos Little Arch, 5 to 2 Tarfoot.

Won by 1½ lengths.

Time:—3 mins. 2-5 secs.

The Race.—Little Arch, Tarfoot and Sea Lad was the order for the greater portion of the journey. Two flights from home Tarfoot and Sea Lad closed on the leader. They took the last flight together, but here Little Arch fell and dragged Williamson a few yards. Fortunately the jokey was not hurt and he remounted Little Arch and completed the course. In the meantime, Sea Lad sailed away to win easily.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 18 for win.

THE BOWBAZAR PLATE. (Division II.). Distance—5 furlongs.

Mrs. Mullick's BIDEAWEE, 7-6, (dec 3lbs.).
J. R. Filyun 1
Mr. Apear's HANNAH, 8-7, Pratt 2
Mr. Aliba's GARDENIA, 9-0, Pullin 3

Also Ran:—Watteau 8-9, Mahoney Boy 9-7, Yonker 9-6, Lady Marchmint 9-1, Perledale 8-11, Sunny Time 8-10, Wolfdam 8-10, Spook 7-12 (dec. 4 lbs.), and Feather 7-9.

Betting:—3 to 2 Wolfram, fives Mahoney Boy and Hannah, sevens Gardenia, tens Lady Marchmint and Bideawee, longer odds the rest.

Won by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 3 4-5 secs.

The Race.—The start was not a particularly good one. Wolfram suffered while Bideawee, Hannah and Gardenia were the three that showed out prominently and they finished in that order.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 111 for win, Rs. 27 Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 places.

THE HARRINGTON PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles, over 9 flights.

Mr. Donetil's HENRIETTE, 10-7, Barker. 1
Mr. Gaistaun's CASTLE VITE, 10-3, Clarke. 2
Mr. Conninghan's SUMURUN, 9-12, Williamson 3

Also Ran:—Brandichoc 11-5, Footstep's Fearless 10-6, and Airman 9-7.

Betting:—Even's Castle Vite, threes Henriette, tons Airman, sevens the rest.

Won by ¾ length, 5 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 40 4-5 secs.

The Race.—It was a good race to watch as all horses kept pretty close together. Airman led them along with Castle Vite next, and then Henriette on the far side. Castle Vite went to the head of the field and was followed by Sumurun and Henriette. The last named gradually crept up and challenging Castle Vite on the straight just managed to win.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 for places.

THE BOWBAZAR PLATE (Division I) Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs. Donetil and Pages' HIGHFIELD LADY, 9-5, Harrison 1
Mr. Louvett's KITTY O'HARA, 9-7, Vick. 2
Mr. Thomas' POMADE, 8-11, Coe 3

Also Ran:—Bisley 9-5, Kesh 8-5, Downey Boy 7-13, and Senparison 7-9.

Betting:—Evens Kitty O'Hara, three Highfield Lady, 7 to 2 Pomade, long prices the rest.

The Race.—The start was effected when it had been raining hard. Highfield Lady, slipped her field at the start and though she was chased all the way home by Kitty O'Hara and Pomade she won with a little to spare.

Won by 1¾ lengths, ½ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 4 4-5 secs.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 49 for win Rs. 19 and Rs. 15 places.

THE HOWRAH PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Alihoo's STEPASIDE, 7-10, Pullin 1
Mr. Hile's SABINARD, 8-1, (Dec. 2 lbs.), Clarke 2
Mr. Allan's NAREB, 8-9, Coe 3

Also Ran:—Santicola 8-5, Feathered Life 8-11, Lille 8-10, No Ball 8-7, Miss Drake 8-2, Dont Be Late 7-8, (Dec. 2 lbs.), Urvashi 7-3 and Sir Edgar 7-0, (Dec. 9 lbs.).

Betting:—3 to 2 Nareb, threes Santicola, fives Stepaside, sevens Sabinard, longer prices the rest.

Won by 2½ lengths, ¾ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 32 3-5 secs.

The Race.—Sir Edgar and Miss Drake dwelt at start and lost lengths. Sabinard brought them along with Santicola, Stepaside and Nareb as his nearest attendants. For a moment Nareb took up the lead but was soon passed by Sabinard and Stepaside who won easily.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 81 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 25 and Rs. 14 places.

THE CLIVE PLATE. Distance—1 mile and 1 furlong.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's CARPE DIEM, 8-5, Pullin 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's ST. VAGRANT, 9-12, Hayboe 2
Mr. Dutt's MISS SLASHEE, 9-3, J. R. Flynn 3

Also Ran:—Gracefield 9-1, Harvest Home 8-13, and Midsand 8-9, (Dec. 4 lbs.).

Betting:—3 to 2 Miss Slasher, and Gracefield, fours Midsand, fives Carpe Diem, tens Stevagrant, twenties Harvest Home.

Won by 1½ lengths, short head second and third.

No time taken.

WRONGFULL RESTRAINT.

ORDER FOR REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTION ISSUED.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston the case came on for hearing in which Mr. S. R. Mirajker, pleader, had charged Messrs. J. G. Vakil and G. G. Vakil, tenants on the first floor of Lalgir Mansions, a building in Harrey Road with wrongful restraint. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad had sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, and Mr. Nariman now applied for an order under section 144 of Cr. P. C. directing the two persons and the landlord's Munim, Shivdas, to remove the obstruction against which the complaint had been made.

It was stated that the obstruction consisted in closing the door of a passage leading to the lavatory of the floor on which both the parties lived. In spite of the conviction of the accused they persisted in keeping the door shut. The Magistrate passed the necessary order.

DHOBI'S RASH ACT.

PEDESTRIAN KILLED BY BUNDLE OF LINEN.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Chapman charged Daya Rama, a washerman, with doing an act so rash and negligent as to endanger human life. It was stated for the prosecution that one Gopal Bhana was passing along Marine Line 1st Lane on August 1, when a large bundle of soiled linen was thrown out of a window on the first floor of a house in which the accused was living. It fell on Gopal, who was injured and died subsequently in the G. T. Hospital. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 150 which was ordered to be paid to the widow of the deceased.

The Race.—Harvest Home had brought them along for two furlongs. St. Vagrant took up the lead which he maintained till near the grand stand where a tremendous race ensued between the first four horses. Carpe Diem just managing to win.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 16 and Rs. 113 place.

THE CLYSIUM PLATE. Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. A high-weight handicap for horses in third division which have never won. Race value Rs. 750 or over. Distance—8 furlongs.

Lt.-Col. Smith's SPEAK THE TRUTH, 10-7, Mr. Hempson 1
Mr. Donetil's FLINGAWAY, 11-2, Harrison. 2*
Mr. Pratt's SIGNALMAN, 10-1, Heron ... 2*

*Dead heat.

Also Ran:—Silver Lining 10-10, Review 10-2, Firenze 9-13, Monasterevan 9-6, Pericles 8-2, and Sunshine 7-7, (cd. 2 lbs.).

Betting:—6 to 4 on Flingaway, fives Sunshine, Speak the Truth sixes, Signalman tens, Review and Firenze, twenties the rest Won by head from dead heaters.

Time:—1 min. 21 2/5 secs.

The Race.—As soon as Gate went up Speak the Truth streaked to the front with Flingaway, Review and Sunshine with Flingaway, Review and Sunshine behind Speak the Truth gained so big shine behind Speak the Truth gained so big lend that although Flingaway and Signalman travelled much faster than the leader Dead-heaters lost only by a head.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 80 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 places.

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ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the COUNCIL of the ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE will be held on the 27th August, 1918, in Bombay at the office of the Reception Committee of the Special Session of the Moslem League, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, at 11 a.m. (Standard Time) and not at 5 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel as previously announced.

S. WAZIR HASAN,
Hon. Secretary,
All-India Moslem League.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 26th August, 1918.

FATAL COMPLACENCY.

Mrs. Besant is entitled to a large measure of public gratitude for the lucid address in which she discussed the essentials of the political situation on Sunday last. In spite of the provocations for it, she refrained from delivering a purely fighting speech. In the current controversies about the Reform Report, there is a distinct tendency on the part of many to be so engrossed in details as to forget principles. Whilst talking of the complexities of certifications and of Grand Committees, we need to be reminded of the measure of Responsible Government which is now necessary for our safe existence. The power we gain should not only be in satisfaction of just national aspirations, but also equal to the exigencies of the immediate future. Before selecting arms for self-defence, one has to foresee the nature of the perils that await one. Will the reforms that are proposed enable India to hold her own in the struggles of the immediate future? No country in the world, whether belligerent or neutral, is going to emerge from this war unaffected. The British Empire will have enormous burdens to bear. It will assemble all its economic resources to repair the devastation of the war. When there is so much to be done in the reconstruction of the Empire and the consolidation of its material resources, India should have the freedom and power to reorganise the country to meet the problems of the future. The Imperial Federation is a great and rapidly growing institution, but it depends on India's status whether it is going to be a blessing or a disaster. To this country which is not unacquainted with the perils of domination, the vision of a multiplicity of political masters is something appalling. If in the economic reconstruction of the Empire after the war, India is discovered to remain as an "Estate of Empire," the country will be under the shadow of economic ruin. The world, in all human probability will be entering on an era of severe competition and commercial temptations. The country that will not be in a position to look after itself will be mortgaged for the future. Mrs. Besant showed with telling convincingness how inadequate paltry settlements now would prove to be in the days of stress. The future will test the justice, not to mention the philanthropy, of men who claim to be in the position of trustees, as they have never been tested before. India cannot afford to leave the question of her future entirely in other hands, without risk of national bankruptcy. The Secretary of State for India cannot be expected to play the part of watch-dog for India; nor should he be saddled with so invidous a responsibility. Moreover, why should not Indian representatives themselves be asked to discharge the function? Mrs. Besant pointed out the danger of India's being too late to redeem herself, if she consented to take the long and weary march prescribed by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. We must not prize anything overmuch, which will not give this country the status of equality in the British Commonwealth, in order to enable her to assert her rights of political freedom and economic integrity. We are astonished at the complacency of those who rejoice in the perfection of the Reform Scheme which forces India to remain as a pure dependency. Such complacency is blind and fatal. It must be checked.

We have pointed out on previous occasions that not the least dangerous defect of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms is that no provision is made in it securing to the people the power to get rid of laws, now in existence, which are both repressive and discriminatory, expressly or in their application, or to prevent the enactment of any such laws in future. Let alone an effective power, it does not contemplate even an increase of influence through elected members in the legislature, which is vouchsafed respecting a few matters of administration. The magnitude of this danger will be realised when it is borne in mind that, as Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar said the other day in his presidential address to the Special Madras Provincial Conference, the expressions "Majesty of the Law" and "Rule of the Law" have as things are at present, practically no application in this country. Excluding the common law of India now confined to civil status and inheritance—not without modification by he British Government—and the few laws of Parliament hardly in use in actual application, such as the Habeas Corpus Act, all our laws, he pointed out, are decrees of the bureaucracy under the triple name of Acts, Regulations and Ordinances. None of these is law as known in civilised countries. For none of these satisfies the first condition of a law that it should be enacted by the people themselves through their representatives. Hardly any of them is a reflection of Indian sentiment or public opinion. The Bengal terror, the continued existence of the Press Act, the flagrant and persistent misuse of the Defence of India Act, and other similar laws of repression, are a standing proof of the fact that liberty—whether of person, of speech, or of the press—exists only in name in this country, on sufferance of an irresponsible bureaucracy. Therefore, no reform in the political machinery of the country can be accepted which does not recognise and guarantee the natural and fundamental rights of the people and invests their elected representative with the power of providing for their personal freedom. For liberty is not, as Mr. Bladstone said on a famous occasion, a means to an end, it is an end in itself. No political reform is worth the name which does not provide for this liberty.

The danger of the absence of such provision is enhanced by the fact that it is a deliberarte omission—a fact conclusively demonstrated as much by the vehement emphasis laid on the necessity of keeping the Government of India beyond the control of the representatives of the people on the plea of "peace, order and good government," as by the rhapsodies of several provincial satraps indulged in as an accompaniment to the publication of the Rowlatt Report. The Report itself and the time chosen for its publication have removed any doubt that might fondly have been entertained as to the numerous other evil portents that threaten the liberties of this country. It has in fact been stated that the Government of India intend to propose legislation on the lines recommended by this Committee in order, as it is supposed, to deal effectively with anarchical and revolutionary crime in the country. The country and non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council have to be on their guard lest the proposed legislation be sprung on them while they are pre-occupied with discussions on "constitutional" reform, and hurried through all the stages as is usual in such cases, under the familiar old pleas. For the Sedition Committee has somehow found that the provisions of the Defence of India Act have failed in combating revolutionary crime and that it is, therefore, necessary, in order that the movement may be effectively checked and prerverted from spreading after the war, that these provisions should be placed in a permanent from on the statute book. The enemies of India in England and in this country have made capital out of the material published by the Committee. The danger of this mischief-making is enhanced by the fact that the British public is ignorant alike of the emphatic admission contained in the Report itself that the revolutionary movement is confined within strictly narrow limits and of their equally emphatic statement that the vast bulk of the population is law-abiding. What is worse, the British public is not conversant with the searching scrutiny to which the Report has been subjected in this country.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The Chancellor's address at the last Convocation of the Bombay University was essentially a war-address. He referred to the last three years as having created momentous changes in the world. The crumbling of Russia gave the Chancellor an opportunity to dwell on the importance of peace and order. We are of opinion, however, that the Chancellor laid unnecessary stress on the supposition that the old order will not change as a result of the war. Two problems were mentioned by him as important, awaiting settlement. The conflict between labour and capital would be a recurring one and his Excellency hoped that it would be settled in the national interests. The second problem touched by him, the political reorganisation of the British Empire, is of more immediate importance to us. Difficulties, which loomed large before the war, have melted nder its pressure and, as Lord Willingdon remarked, we may yet learn to thank the enemy for having unwittingly accelerated their solution by at least a generation. Even men like Lord Morley thought that the colonies would drop away in the event of a great European war. Germany anticipated that troubles would arise in India. All these fears have been dissipated by actualities and all the parts of the British Empire have been welded grimly in face of the common danger. The understanding between the Mother-country and the colonies is perfect but as yet India hangs somewhat loose in the British federation. Britain will understand, we hope, that only by conceding to India her due and by yielding to her her proper place and position in the British Empire, can the best be had out of her, both in times of peace and war. The reconstruction of the British Empire is a problem for large-minded and liberal statesmanship which is prepared to take a certain risk in order to achieve greater good. Lord Willingdon's warning against new prophets proclaiming a new heaven and a new earth was quite misplaced.

A time there was, and that not very lately, when it was the fashion to restrict the University to colleges and jealously keep it out of touch with secondary education. It is pleasing to see the Chancellor taking a broad view of the question and proclaiming in short that the influence of the University should permeate every branch of learning and that the influence of the University should extend over the whole domain of education. His Excellency rightly held that the instruction of children in primary and secondary schools is a necessary concern of a University and that the activities of the University should embrace equally technical and scientific education. His denial, however, of the fact that the University possesses administrative experience and his opinion that the doctrinarian and academic view of the University should be corrected by Secretariat opinions, cannot be admitted. It is a fact that Lord Willingdon has been considerate enough to leave the University practically to itself. His predecessor tried his best to convert it into a Government department. For all this we are indebted to the present head of Government. But we do not want to leave the liberties of the University to the mere chance of having a good, bad or indifferent Governor. We want the constitution of the University to be liberalised in a way that will enable it to withstand the chronic encroachments of the bureaucracy. One would suppose from Lord Willingdon's remarks that the University is in the hands of gray professors with no experience of the world. The complaint is quite the other way, that the professors have not a controlling voice in the University affairs. The University possesses as much experience, both administrative and academic, as it needs; and the only way to allow it to get more of it is to leave it perfectly free to act. The Indian Universities have already a life of fifty years behind them and if they are still to be kept in swaddling clothes they will never grow out of them. The Chancellor claims to nominate 80 per cent. of the members of the Senate. Government have denied all responsibility for the nominations, as they say that these nominations have been made by the Chancellor in his individual capacity. Can the safety or utility of any institution, 80 per cent. of whose members can be nominated by one man, be assured in any way? It is only in India that the Executive wants to teach the Universities administrative experience.

Lord Willingdon had a good word for German methods of education. Many eminent educationists like Lord Haldane repeatedly drew the attention of England to the thorough and efficient system of education adopted by Germany but they were paid no attention. The grim war has brought the lesson home and now there are some bitter heart-searchings. In this connection Lord Willingdon recommended a thorough survey of our educational policy, institutions and mehods. He dealt with the Montagu Reforms incidentally and said that we must educate the electorates. We owe this crude idea of drilling electors to Mr. Montagu Next Lord Willingdon wants to train a body of men to take up and develop to the utmost the vast industrial and commercial possibilities of this country. We are really sick of the repetition of this grandiose sentiment. When is the work to begin? When are concessions to be given by Government, badly needed for the development of India's trade and commerce? When are we to have fiscal autonomy, a lever imperatively required in the interests of our commerce? Lord Willingdon wants also to train our young men to shoulder the burd of higher administrations. Judging from some of the recent appointments made, one might think that he wants to train young men for the work by keeping them out of posts. There is already a body of young men in the country fit and capable in every way to take up the work. The only doubting partner in this concern is Government and Lord Willingdon would do well to concentrate his attention on training it to admit the young men into the services.

Notes of the Day.

Future of German Colonies.

Lord Robert Cecil did not attempt a difficult task in controverting the lies which Solf, the German Colonial Secretary, with impudent cynicism, sought to impose on a knowing world. The first of these was the barefaced suggestion that German rule in the African colonies was not inhumane. "I do not believe any one knowing the facts," said Lord Robert, "will accept Solf's view." Another pretension which the German Colonial Secretary made on behalf of his country was that Germany was the only country which adopted demilitarisation in Africa as one of her war aims. This, in spite of the notorious fact that the military party which dominates the counsels of Germany has frankly advocated a German African Empire to dominate Africa militarily and furnish a great store for military purposes, apart from the great importance to Germany of the possession of coastal ports as submarine stations!

A Baseless Insinuation.

The German Colonial Secretary finally sought to compromise Britain in the eyes of her Allies and the neutral world by alleging that she proposed annexation of the African colonies—an allegation, to which unfortunately some colour has been lent by the rash and irresponsible statements of a certain section of British Imperialists. On this point Lord Robert Cecil's declaration was equally emphatic and unequivocal. He was quite clear that it was impossible for Germany to resume control of her colonies. The war will have been waged in vain if such a calamity were allowed to come to pass. But this does not mean that Britain who went to war for unselfish ends desired possession of the colonies. No British statesman has made that claim. According to the Prime Minister's statement, Lord Robert said the future of the colonies would be decided at the Peace Conference, —in accordance with the wishes of the people of the colonies concerned.

Casuistry!

"The Indian Social Reformer" has been attempting to draw certain "psychological" distinctions between the "Liberals" and the "Radicals." The latter, it is stated, overemphasise the essentially alien character of the bureaucracy. "The Hindu" replied by recalling with apt references, the attitude of patriots like Dadabhai Naoroji who regarded the alien interests of India's rulers to be the most fatal feature of the administration. No man who reflects on the economic history of India in the nineteenth century, can fail to be arrested by the fact that the country suffered enormously on account of the alien character of the administration. The "Social Reformer," by a flight of casuistry, has arrived at the conclusion that "it is rather absurd to ask for constitutional reforms from a Government which you insist on stigmatising as foreign and alien." There is no conceivable reproach to the bureaucracy in stating the patent fact that it is an alien administration. If there is any stigma at all it must be through the consciousness of bad stewardship. Our contemporary appears to be deeply perplexed by its own fallacies!

A Pernicious Proposal.

We are informed that it is proposed to locate a toddy shop in a very prominent place at the corner of the Bhoiwada Road where it meets the Parel Road and the Elphinstone Road, in the close vicinity of the headquarters of the Depressed Classes Mission, Bombay Branch. The mission has four schools and a students' hostel situated in a bungalow known as the Ghadialí Hall, near the place where it is proposed to open the shop. There are two Hindu temples, also, close by. We understand that the residents of Bhoiwada and the mission authorities have protested against the location of the shop. We trust their protests will be given due weight and the Excise authorities will not fail to realise the urgency and dasirability of refusing permission to open the shop on the proposed plot of ground.

A Just Grievance.

A correspondent writes:

"I wish to ask your readers if they have never been delayed, pushed and had their toes trodden upon, on account of the narrowness of the wicket-gate at the B. B. & C. I. Railway crossing at the end of Chowpatty Sea-face towards the Charni Road Station. Every evening, uptil about 8 p.m., we see crowds waiting at both the gates when the train is passing by. As soon as the gate is opened there follows a rush, each pushing on for himself, even impudently pushing ladies who have come for a walk on the sea-shore."

The "Ever-increasing-from-behind Crowd"!

Our correspondent feelingly proceeds:

"Of course the position of ladies at such times can be judged by their being jostled and swayed, and, as the days of chivalry are past, they can expect no better treatment from men (not gentlemen) who take advantage of the situation. On such holidays as "Cocoa-nut Day" large crowds come to the sea-shore; then a scene at the wicket gate follows. After the train passes, the multitudes push forward, but on account of the close compact of the ever-increasing-from-behind crowd the progress across the lines is comparatively slow. Only half the numbers, or even less, manage to get to the other side, when the rest are pushed back and the wicket closed, on account of the approach of another train. The situation can be improved if the gate be made one and a half or even twice as broad, in order to prevent squeezing through. Cannot our wise elders of the Corporation approach the Railway authorities with the case? If the obstacle be removed over three quarters of the vast multitude of Chowpatty haunters will have cause for gratification, and this herding sheep-like together will be avoided in future."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present at the Poona Races on Saturday afternoon.

Major J. C. R. Gannon has arrived at Government House.

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya, Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, and Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, have arrived in Bombay.

PRESENCE OF AUSTRIAN BATTERIES ON BRITISH FRONT

CONFIRMED BY CAPTURE OF AN OFFICER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

PARIS.—The correspondent of the Hava's on the British front states that the presence of the Austrian batteries has been confirmed by the capture of an officer and four Austrian gunners.

MANIFESTO OF LENIN AND TROTZKY.

AN APPEAL TO FIGHT THE ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

ARCHANGEL. 22/8.—A Government organ proclamation denounces the manifesto of Lenin and Trotzky appealing to the Russian proletariat to fight the British the French and the Americans who have disembarked at Archangel. It says that the Archangel Government consists of the members of the Constituent Assembly, therefore, its legitimate power is to aid the Allies whom it summoned to Russia to expel the Germans and to abolish the traitorous Brest Litovsk Peace Treaty.

The recent further war offers include the raising of a new regiment for the Indian Army by the Maharaja of Bikanir free of charge.

ATTACK RESUMED IN ALBERT SECTOR.

14,000 PRISONERS IN THREE DAYS.

BAPAUME THREATENED BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 1-15 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 25.

A British communiqué says, we progressed in the Albert sector during the night, taking prisoners. The attack was resumed early this morning. Since the morning of the 21st in three days' fighting we have taken 14,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

We carried out a successful local operation last evening north-west of Neuf Berquin and repulsed after sharp fighting local attacks during the night northward of Bailleul, southward of Locre and northward of Kemmel.

Fighting took place to our advantage this morning northward of Labassee canal in the Givenchy sector.

WITHIN TWO MILES OF BAPAUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 2-35 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 25.

The British are within two miles of Bapaume.

BRAY AND ORVILLERS CAPTURED.

THIEPVAL SURROUNDED BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day says, attacking again this morning we captured Bray, which is an important position, also Orvillers. We surround Thiepval.

The Australians yesterday made a fine advance over the old Somme desert, taking 2,000 prisoners from ten regiments.

HEAVY AERIAL FIGHTING.

62 ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED: 21 DRIVEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 25.

British airmen have had another successful week in heavy fighting, notably between Albert and Amiens-Roye road. Sixty-two enemy machines have been destroyed and twenty-one driven down out of control during the week, against twenty-six British missing.

Moreover, while the enemy's concentration has been achieved by inactivity in other sectors, British airmen have not abated their destructive raids over the enemy's territory. Raids on London have ceased for the time being under pressure of events on the battle-front, while the British aerial offensive in Germany grows daily in deadliness and power. It can hardly be disguised that Germany is no longer able to protect adequately her immensely long air frontier.

NEW APPOINTMENTS ON AIR COUNCIL.

Major-General Sir Godfrey Paine has been appointed Inspector-General of Royal Air Force and an additional member of Air Council, Major-General V. L. Brancker has been appointed Master-General of Personnel and Major-General E. L. Ellington Controller of General Equipment and member of Air Council.

MARSHAL FOCH'S ULTIMATE AIM.

BRITISH THREAT TO BAPAUME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 24.

The ultimate aim of Marshal Foch's strategic plan which he is working out in the present series of battles, is the subject of much speculation alike in London and Paris. Broadly, the opinion of experts is divided between those who believe that Marshal Foch is striking a number of hammer blows with the object of weakening the enemy numerically, and with regard to position and morale, preparatory to a decisive blow at some vital spot, and those who think he is at present merely endeavouring to disorganise what is really a great German retreat or intention to retreal on large secters, being content to reap the rich fruits of this disorganisation in the shape of big hauls of prisoners and material and to allow later results to guide him in the matter of more decisive action this ear.

PRELIMINARIES TO A DECISIVE STROKE.

Some able French critics hold the latter view, which is based on the theory that the withdrawal is gradually going on to some new Hindenburg line which will probably be of great depth. Those who argue that we are at present witnessing the preliminaries to a decisive stroke, base their belief on the facts that the Allies are presumably using very considerable forces in the aggregate in the present battles, that they are exploiting the gains to the utmost, that they are already theratening vital enemy positions and that, moreover, it would be folly not to push to the last degree this year the immense advantage of their regained initiative, superior morale and enthusiasm for the offensive, especially among the Americans.

GERMAN DIVISIONS STILL IN RESERVE.

It is pointed out that other considerations apart from the weighty political reasons are that the Germans have still many divisions in Russia and it is possible that they have still more divisions booked for a surprise enterprise this year on some other front, hence it is not absolutely certain that a better chance will offer in 1919, for the German front is now more or less fairly "liquid."

As regards the latest developments of the battle, one of the most important is the British threat to Bapaume, the fall of which would be a disaster for the enemy. His desperate resistance at Achiet-le-Grand, where the main defensive positions of Bapaume, are located, shows that he realises this.

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24. 3-50 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 25.

A French communiqué says, in the region of Lassigny and between the Oise and the Aisne the night was marked by fairly lively artillery fire.

Our detachments penetrated at several points the enemy's trenches in the Lorraine and brought back prisoners. The night was quiet on the rest of the front.

A HEROIC FRENCH DIVISION

CAPTURE OF BEAUVRAIGNES UNDER TERRIFIC FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says accounts of capture of Beauvraignes by the troops of General Humbert's army amid terrific bombardment recall descriptions of the Verdun fighting. A French division nicknamed "La Gauloise" of Verdun fame, was given the honourable and dangerous task of taking the place. When the moment came for the final advance the men parched with thirst and tired with days of fighting in pitiless heat leapt to the assault, telling their officers they no longer felt the weight of their packs, so eager were they to get at the Germans.

DOUBLE TURNING MOVEMENT BY BRITISH.

ENEMY EVACUATION OF OLD SOMME BATTLEFIELD LIKELY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

Experts in Paris recognise that the British have the hardest task in the present battle. The enemy have evidently decided to stand at all costs against the further advance of General Byng's army, as the loss of Bapaume at present would be equivalent to a disaster to the Germans, whose flank between Arras and Albert would thereby be uncovered.

The contrast between the British position in this region now and in the Spring of 1917 is remarkable. General Byng has secured more in three days than was gained then after six months of hard fighting.

General Rawlinson's operations admirably supplement General Byng's. The conjoint movement has already reduced Albert and it is confidently anticipated that the present double turning movement by the British will compel the Germans to evacuate the old Somme battlefield by the pressure on the flanks instead of by the old costly frontal attacks.

GERMANS RUSHING UP RESERVES.

SPIRIT OF INITIATIVE AMONG BRITISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day, says the Germans are pushing up strong local reserves to oppose the British approach towards Bapaume.

Strong opposition was encountered at Bihucourt, where the enemy hold a big sugar factory redoubt.

Beyond Gomiecourt our patrols have been seen as far as Mory.

As illustrating the spirit of initiative among our troops, one Australian division yesterday seized the opportunity and successfully advanced a third of a mile on its own responsibility. Heavy showers in small hours laid the dust and cooled the air.

RAIDS DESPITE THUNDERSTORMS.

ENEMY CHEMICAL WORKS ATTACKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

The Air Ministry makes the following announcement:—Despite thunderstorms we last night raided an aerodrome and the rail-junction at Esrange, causing a fire and considerable damage.

We dropped eight tons of bombs on Thursday night on aerodromes at Folpersweiler, setting fire to several large sheds and hangars. We attacked the chemical works at Saaralbe with excellent results. Fires and explosions were caused. Three of our machines are missing.

We bombed on Friday an aerodrome at Buhl and the rail-junction at Treves. Several bursts were observed on the station and on the railway. All our machines returned.

ENEMY CONFUSED.

BRILLIANT EXPLOITS OF OUR AIR-FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 11-55 p.m.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

A British aviation communiqué says:—Our low-fliers constantly machine-gunned enemy batteries which were impeding our guns, throwing them into confusion. They also in cooperation with tanks silenced the enemy batteries which were impending our advance.

We raided an aerodrome at Cantin, set fire to several hangars and machine-gunned troops and transport in the vicinity. We shot down an enemy machine. All our machines returned. A total of 26 tons of bombs was dropped during the day. We destroyed fourteen machines and drove down three others out of control. Four of ours are missing. We dropped five tons of bombs during the night.

During the last fortnight 328 German aeroplanes have been brought down and 134 driven down out of control. Thirty-one balloons were shot down during the same period and 494 tons of bombs dropped in all.

PROGRESS S OF CRECY-AU-MONT.

AMERICAN LINE ADVANCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-45 a.m., Aug. 25.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

A French communiqué says:—Between the Ailette and the Aisne we progressed south of Crecy-au-Mont and took a hundred prisoners.

The Americans, west of Fismes, carried their line to the Soissons-Reims road on a front of eight hundred metres.

Quietness reigns elsewhere. Nine German aeroplanes were brought down on August 23, and one balloon was set on fire.

GERMANS ADMIT BRITISH BLOWS.

RETIREMENT ALSO CONFESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Aug. 25.

A wireless German official message says: The British attack north of the Ancre, which began on August 21st was continued with full force and extended north of Albert. In the Somme sector we have withdrawn our troops behind the Ailette. Our troops, which were left on the west bank of the Ailette have retired before strong attacks between Manicamp and Pont St. Mard.

"THE GERMAN PLAN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Aug. 25.

A wireless German official message says: According to our plan we retired a short distance south-westward of Noyon. We also withdrew our troops from Carlepont wood to behind the Oise. The enemy has gained ground at Bleramcourt.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S COMMUNIQUE.

FURTHER ADVANCE ON WHOLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25, 1-20 a.m.;
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Aug. 25.

Last night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says: There has been continuous fighting on the battle front northward of Somme since early morning. We are pressing the enemy hard everywhere and allowing him to respite. We made progress on the whole front of our attack in spite of the arrival of the considerable hostile reinforcements. Numbers of prisoners and quantities of material of every description have fallen into our hands. The Australians shortly after midnight attacking along the north bank of the Somme captured Bray-sur-Somme securing a number of prisoners and continuing their advance with great skill and initiative they carried the enemy's positions in this neighbourhood. On their left London and East Country troops made further progress during the night along the high ground south-eastward of Albert, taking several hundred prisoners. On the right of centre, Welsh and North Country troops advanced over the old Somme 1916 battlefield about Laboisselle Ovillers, Mouquet farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt and we captured all of these strongly defended localities in the face of determined resistance taking over two thousand prisoners. Oor troops are again astride Thiepval Bridge and are advancing eastwards. On the left of the centre East Lancs were heavily engaged throughout the day about Miraumont where the enemy held out with great stubbornness until the village was gradually outflanked by our advancing columns. Northward of the village the New Zealand division in the centre of the attack struck in the direction of Bapaume and advancing with irresistible dash and determination it carried the defences of Loupart Wood taking four hundred prisoners. Pressing forward with great gallantry it captured Grevillers and Biefvillers and reached Avesnes-les-Bapaume on the outskirts of Bapaume. On the flanks of this attack the English took possession of Irles and advanced in the direction of Sapiegnies overcoming strong resistance at Irles and eastward of Bihucourt. On the left of the battle-front the English and Scotish divisions and Guards are fighting on the front of Mory-Croiselles-Neuville-Vitasse and have captured Saint-Leger, Henin-sur-Cojeul and Hill eastward of the latter. Captures cannot yet be estimated. On the remainder of the British front successful local actions occurred. North of the Scarpe we captured a section of German front line, north-eastward of Fampoux North of Labassee canal we captured the old British front line eastward and north-eastward of Givenchy and made progress into German positions and secured all the objectives with sixty prisoners. Our patrols occupied Neuf-berquin during the night and a number of German dead were found. We advanced our line in the morning on a mile front northward of Bailleul taking fifty prisoners. Our artillery crushed the enemy's counter-attack.

BRITISH TROOP-SHIP TORPEDOED.

ATTACKING SUBMARINE SUNK.

NO CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Aug. 25.

PARIS.—The British steamer Bandy with French troops on board has been torpedoed between Malta and Sicily. There were no casualties. The attacking submarine was sunk by the escorting patrols by means of gunfire and grenades. Seven out of submarine's crew of sixty-five were rescued including the Commander who attempted suicide. The Commander declared that his submarine sunk was the Lusitania. The Bandy was subsequently taken to a dry dock.

SINKING OF KONIGIN REGENTES.

DUTCH SHIPPING COUNCIL'S FINDING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Aug. 25.

HAGUE.—The Foreign Secretary has issued the finding of the inquiry by the Dutch Shipping Council into the sinking of the Konigin Regentes. The finding is that the ship was sunk by a torpedo. The Dutch Government asks Germany to re-open a thorough inquiry as to whether it was a German submarine "seeing that Germany does not recognise immunity of hospital ships." Britain has assured Holland that no British torpedo was fired in the vicinity.

SUNKEN'S SPANISH TONNAGE.

INTENDED REPLACEMENT BY INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

AMSTERDAM.—A Berlin official message states that Germany has vigorously protested against Spain's intention to replace sunken Spanish tonnage by the interned German ships. Negotiations are proceeding.

AMERICA'S ARMY.

MILLION-AND-HALF EMBARK-

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

WASHINGTON.—General March announces that over 1,500,000 American troops have embarked. The shipping situation has improved.

AMERICA AS FEEDER OF ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 25.

NEW YORK.—The Food Controller Mr. Hoover in a statement said the United States would share sacrifices in food as well as blood with the Allies. The United States would have to provide the Allies in 1919 with four million pounds of fats, nine hundred million pounds of beef products, fifteen hundred million tons of sugar and five hundred million bushels of cereals.

"INDIA DAY" IN ENGLAND.

TO BE OBSERVED ON SEPT. 20.

FUNDS TO PROVIDE COMFORTS TO INDIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

"India Day" will be observed on September 20th for the collection of funds to provide huts and comforts for Indian troops on all fronts. Princess Sophia Duleep Singh is the honorary secretary of the fund.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

ENEMY'S SANGUINARY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

An Italian communiqué says in Albania, the enemy renewed strong attacks from the lower Semeni to the heights of Mali Tomorice. He was repulsed and sanguinarily counter-attacked near Petova.

He slightly advanced northward of the head of the Buvalica and in the region of Point 1150. The enemy's losses were heavy.

ENGAGEMENTS IN SIBERIA.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Aug. 25.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Harbin that on the afternoon of August 21st there was heavy fighting on the Ussuri river. The English and French troops engaged suffered slight casualties. The Japanese later joined in the battle but the brunt of the fighting hitherto has been borne by the Cossacks and Czechs. Bolshevist monitors on Lake Hanka are worrying the allied left flank.

CZECHS' IMPROVED SITUATION.

IMPORTANT CENTRE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Aug. 25.

Reuter learns that the Czecho-Slovak withdrawal on the Ussuri front does not affect their communications and it is not regarded as a serious check. Moreover, it is reported to-day that the Czechs have captured Verchiiudinsk an important centre commanding the railtunnels south of Lake Baikal.

RICE RIOTS CONTINUE.

RESIGNATION OF JAPANESE CABINET LIKELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Aug. 25.

"The Times" prints a message from Tokio, dated August 19th, stating that the rice riots continue in the provinces. Resignation of the Cabinet is considered likely.

COL. LYNCH'S RECRUITING APPEAL TO IRISHMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 25.

Colonel Lynch in a recruiting apreal says he aims at forming a brigade of Irishmen. He points out that if the Germans are victorious Ireland will have to bear her share of the crushing indemnities. He adds that the Allies are fighting for freedom and progress, assisted by heroic figures like Botha and Smuts.

DUBLIN ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MANIFESTO DENOUNCED.

ULSTER UNIONIST'S NOTE TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Aug. 25.

The Ulster Unionist's Council has sent a manifesto to President Wilson, denouncing the Dublin Anti-Conscription Manifesto as a stain on Ireland's good name.

WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

DEMANDED BY MUNTINEERS AT ANCON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

LIMA.—The Peruvian garrison at Ancon has mutinied, demanding immediate declaration of war against Germany, transfer of interned German ships to the United States, and despatch of Peruvian troops to France.

MONTAGU REFORMS.

ACTIVITIES OF SYDENHAM GANG.

SIR J. HEWETT AS CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

The "Madras Mail's" London correspondent cables:—

London, August 18.—Current reports state that Sir John Hewett will be chairman of one committee or possibly both. All now realise that the battle for communal representations is as good as won, but all other points of attack are strongly defended by Government, though it is essential to remember that opposition to innumerable aspects is growing. The general acceptance of the principle of Reforms means that no one is bound to accept Mr. Montagu's proposals (sic).

The papers are now discussing the details from the Missionary standpoint. The "Methodist Recorder" strongly champions the sixty million outcasts, asserting that under the present scheme they are unrepresented, their interests unprotected, despite the official wire-pulling which is persistent.

The papers have devoted very wide sympathetic attention to Lord Willingdon's courageous speech in the Bombay War Conference.

ENEMY MOTOR BOATS OFF DUNKIRK.

DRIVEN OFF BY FRENCH PATROL VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 6-40 a.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 25.

The Admiralty states that German motor-boats at one in the morning yesterday attempted a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk, but were driven off by French patrolling vessels assisted by land defences.

One motor-boat is believed to have been destroyed. There were no casualties or damage to Allied forces.

HOLLAND AND ENTENTE.

RESUMPTION OF ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 25.

A telegram from Amsterdam to the "Morning Post" says the Dutch Government has proposed resumption of economic negotiations with the Entente.

HEROIC AUSTRALIAN STAFF NURSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

The Military Medal has been conferred upon the Australian Staff Nurse Pearl Cornhill. During an enemy air raid she attended the wounded regardless of her own safety though the enemy was overhead. Her example was of the greatest value in allaying the patients' alarm.

CANADIAN EXPEDITION TO SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Aug. 25.

OTTAWA.—It is announced that the Canadian expedition to Siberia will consist of a mixed brigade of all arms including a cavalry squadron from the north-west police.

RAISING OF SILVER IN U. S. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Aug. 25.

The recent raising of silver in the United States from 100 to 100½ is apparently mainly due to the question of transport charges between San Francisco and New York.

BRITISH STORM 15 ENEMY STRONGHOLD.

AMERICANS HAMMERING GERMANS SOUTH OF THE VESLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

A week of continuous Allied success closed gloriously yesterday when the British stormed no fewer than fifteen important strongholds. A semiofficial Paris statement emphasises that the whole interest yesterday centred on the British front where gains of ground were most important from a tactical point of view especially in the direction of Bapaume which is now practically at the mercy of the British owing to their capture of the Ancre valley railway.

A significant success is that of the Americans west of Fismes. The Americans south of the Vesle have been lately assigned the task of hammering the German communication with the north Aisne. They have been steadily reinforced all the time, however, and if their present movement develops it is likely to have serious consequences for the Germans whom Generals Mangin and Humbert are out-flanking. When Ludendroff deems it prudent to retire in this region his decision to withdraw to the 1917 line may be hastened by the Americans.

CONGRESS AND ITS CRITICS.

MRS. BESANT ON "MODERATES'" VOLTEFACE

A CALL TO THE NATION.

A stirring address was delivered by Mrs. Besant at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, on Saturday evening on "The Special Congress." On the motion of Mr. Syud Hossain, which was carried by acclamation, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer took the chair.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer said he regarded it a peculiar privilege and honour to be called upon to fill the chair on an occasion like the present. He was going to introduce to them Mrs. Besant. (Laughter.) They in Bombay, and men and women all over the country, have known and recognised the work of Mrs. Besant, as one who had galvanised India into activity, infused new life into an old organisation and made it palpitate with life. She had made in three or four years, what was merely a pastime to others, her real life work. (Cheers.) But during the last few months and weeks, he had known Mrs. Besant work in another capacity, as an ambassador of unity—to secure unity at the sacrifice of some of her ideals. It was a matter of privilege and pleasure for him to introduce her to them.

Few of them knew what an anxious time it had been for those who had been responsible for the organisation of the Special Congress, on which subject Mrs. Besant would address them that evening. What was the problem before them? The problem before them was to make it clear what their aspirations were, and how they proposed to realise them. Who were their friends, and who were their unfriends? He would speak of their friends later, but their unfriends, were obviously numerous, and getting more and more thoroughly organised. Of those in England it was needless for him to say—aided by the powerful support of the Indo-British Association, aided by those who had eaten the salt of India, but who were now decrying her. He would rather speak of those who were willing to subordinate themselves to merely, temporary and temperamental differences. The speaker then quoted from a journal which stated that there were four kinds of politicians in India; there was the type of the reformer like Gokhale and Mehta; there was the constitutional democrat like Surendranath Banerjea; there was again the uncompromising critic like Tilak and Pal (cheers) and with them was associated that most brilliant orator in the British Empire, Mrs. Annie Besant. (Loud cheers.) Upon the skirts of those Extremists hung the dangerous anarchists like the Bolshevists, who believed in bombs and nothing else. That was the description by a person who desired to convey an accurate idea. With that kind of propaganda circulating, what was their duty? Their legitimate duty was to see that the one organisation which stood for constitutional political progress was on a firm basis and that it spoke with the united voice; that small differences should not be made the reason for great divergences. When the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme was first published, many leaders made known their opinions on the same, and they found that the men who labelled themselves "Moderate" and people who labelled themselves worse than "Moderate", went further than the "Extremists" who allied themselves with the bomb and the knife. Those who were red hot "Extremists", expressed opinions which might be called like milk and water. It had been stated that their duty was not to indulge in virulent attacks, but to support the scheme and suggest modifications. The speaker then stated that every effort had been made within the last few weeks to convince that there was no irreconcilable desire to stand on one side and not to allow the other side to go in. Regarding the telegram from Mr. Banerjea for the postponement of the Congress, the speaker said he had replied that if master-minds like Mr. Banerjea tried to make unity it would be better, but to this no reply had been received. What were the real differences between them? Could they not be adjusted?' Was it not imperative that if there were any honest differences of opinion they could be best expressed when the parties were face to face? He feared that the Bill in Parliament would be rushed through unless there was a strong agitation.

MRS. BESANT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Besant then rose to speak. She said she had learnt one lesson since she came to this country. Before she came here her politics consisted chiefly in agitating for great ideals and not in the strife of parties. In fact she had always said that she was not a politician, because she did not like to compromise her ideals. But she had learnt from Mr. Gokhale a very valuable lesson—that it was possible to take one or two steps without much diverging; that was what she had been doing for the last few days. She had not been successful, but she had done her best. At the present time the position between India and Great Britain was unique, and an attempt was being made to do what had never been before done in the history of the world. That was for a nation under the yoke of a foreign nation to gain liberty by negotiation. That remarkable departure in Europe which was taken by Sweden, when the kingdom of Norway desired to separate from kingdom of Sweden, was brought about by negotiations. They were not seeking separation from Great Britain, but seeking equality with the other parts of the Empire. They were asking for equality with the other nations in the Commonwealth rather than in the Empire, for the word Empire had a very evil savour with it, and so she had used the word Commonwealth for free men and free citizens. They were seeking that equality by way of negotiations. The Congress for the last 33 years had been working for it. No definite scheme had been put forward since the proposed Bill in the early days, which they might remember was placed in 1889 in the hands of Charles Bradlaugh with a request that he should introduce it in the House of Commons. When notice of the Bill was given Lord Cross was in a hurry and brought in another Bill, but since that time reforms had come in piecemeal. With wonderful patience Indian patriots had laboured to widen the boundaries of liberty. They must never forget the work, though they were not working with them just at present. They had done good work, and hard work in the days far behind them and it would be ingratitude to forget their services, for by the very reason of their labours they were able to advance so much to-day.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

In 1915 a further step was taken in Bombay and a definite mandate went forth from the Bombay Congress. It was a definite order that the Congress organisation should plan a scheme of reforms very carefully, and they should do it in concert with the Moslem League. After repeated consultations a complete scheme was brought forward by the combined labour of both. The seniors of the Congress worked—Mr. Surendranath Banerjea was one of the workers of the scheme, Mr. Sastri was one of the workers of the scheme and Mr. Samarth was one of the workers of the scheme—until they finally came to an agreement. The joint scheme was presented to the Congress in 1916, and it was put forward by Mr. Banerjea with his customary eloquence. It was passed unanimously by the Congress and passed also by the Moslem League. Then an order went forth from the Congress to popularise the scheme. Congress Committees, Home Rule Leagues and other political organisations tried to teach the people the meaning of the scheme. All the good points and the defects were pointed out to the people—defects which were inseparable from a transition scheme. It was no invention of theirs—it was not borrowed from the United States or Switzerland. It was taken from the Colonies of Great Britain and taken with a definite purpose. It was stated by the Anglo-Indians and by the so-called "Moderate" organisation that the scheme did not include responsible government. That was quite true, but it made responsible government inevitable. When Mr. Montagu came here that very scheme was put forward by the very people who drew it up. In the meeting of the Congress Deputation and in the meeting of the Home Rule Deputations the scheme was placed in the very forefront. It was declared to be the voice of the United India. Before the deputation went to Mr Montagu a petition was drawn up at the suggestion of Mr. Gandhi in favour of the scheme and nearly a million signatures came from the Madras Presidency only, and it must have taken several boxes to carry the petition to Delhi when Mr. Montagu returned there. The weight of opinion, the weight of influential organisations and the weight of national feeling lay behind that scheme. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford argued against it. While they said it was unworkable they took out some of the features and incorporated them in their own scheme, which was a very great compliment to their scheme. They would have done better if they had taken a few more features of the scheme and thus pleased them. Could they have done a better thing than that? Their scheme had been thrown away by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. Was that any reason why they should throw it away? It might not suit the English taste, but it suited the Indians. It was based on the models of their own colonies, and she saw no reason why they should be ashamed of their own scheme.

SCHEME SPONSORED BY MODERATES THEMSELVES.

It was proposed again at the last Congress some eight months ago by Mr. Banerjea, who had also proposed it in 1916. Only eight months had passed and why was that sudden change? Mr. Banerjea asked the Congress to declare that it was the emphatic opinion of the nation that the Congress-League Scheme was the first step in the reform. She asked what had passed in those eight months to place it on one side and declare that it was no longer acceptable? It seemed to her that such a change required some explanation from the leaders of the Congress. Some reasons should be given why eight months had changed the aspect of affairs. She was not prepared to change. The essentials of the Congress-League scheme must be embodied in any act of Parliament which would be acceptable to the people of India. They should take up the framework of the Montagu scheme, but she did not see any reason why within the framework they should not put up a simpler and a better scheme. Why should they take a new departure, than put that scheme? She preferred the simplicity and the usefulness of the Congress-League scheme, in accordance with which the Colonies had advanced to responsible government. Coming to the August declaration, she said that they did not approve of the whole of the declaration, but merely that part where it was stated that responsible government was their goal. Did they think it was a dignified way for the Congress to alter a scheme after approving of it, after popularising it, confirming it in a petition to the Viceroy and Secretary of State, and then to fling it aside as if it did not exist? Public men could not throw it out in such an easy way without their losing public confidence. People would ask them: "Are you in earnest or not? We trusted you to stand by your promises." She would say to Mr. Banerjea and Mr. Sastri that they should give some explanation why they worked for it, why they committed the Congress to it, and why they suddenly threw it aside.

INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

She had suggested ten years as the time-limit and Mr. Malaviya had put it at twenty years. The difference between a moderate and an extremist was that of ten years. Without the time-limit there was no chance of carrying out the resolution of 1916 which demanded that in the reconstruction of the Empire after the war, India should be raised from the position of a dependency to an equal with the other self-governing Dominions. How long was the war going to continue? Certainly it was not ten or fifteen or twenty years! Unless they got really responsible government in this country, how were they going to make their views heard in the reconstruction of the Empire? And would India be treated as an equal? Unless they were going to have responsible government in India within a reasonable time, what were they going to do in the reconstruction of the Empire? They would be represented by the Secretary of State for India! The other Dominions would be represented by responsible ministers, responsible to parliaments, and India would be represented by the Secretary of State—and much chance India would have when the question of tariff would come up, when the question of budgets would come up and when the question of building up national industries would come up! What chance would they have? India would be merely turned into plantations to grow raw materals which could be manufactured by other countries and resold to her at very high prices. It was not a question of politics, but it was a question of national life, of national prosperity or of national bankruptcy. That was why the merchants were coming in. (Laughter.) That was why they were helping with their money. The tannery industry had been destroyed in Madras and the pearl industry had been destroyed in Bombay, because India had no voice among the commonwealth of nations. When was their responsible government going to begin? They might get it in 10 or 12 years, but the provinces did not deal with the tariffs, excise duties, etc. The whole of them belonged to the Government of India. After they have had time to see the effects of responsible government in the provinces, then and then only will they have the beginning of responsible Government of India. Could it be said that the proposals were really an answer for the fulfilment of the pledge of August 20? To call it a fulfilment of the declaration was not true. When the barons took by force the Magna Charta, when the long Parliament went to war, when Charles I. died on the scaffold for treason to the nation—these were the kinds of examinations that England had passed. In France the same thing had happened. Poland was fit for self-government much more than India, which had been for 150 years under the British rule.

SECEDERS' UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE.

Mrs. Besant then criticised the report of the Rowlatt Commission and said under the new scheme legislation based on that report would be rushed through the legislative assembly without the consent of the people. The Syndenham group had told them that only by keeping out self-government from India could they keep their commercial interests intact, but under the present reforms their interests would be quite safe and Indians would have the privilege of paying taxes for the benefit of other people. The machinery of autocracy would be preserved and they (Indians) said that it ought not to be preserved because England was fighting to-day for the destruction of the machinery of autocracy in every country except in her own country Because they used that language they were called all sorts of names. It was said that the National Congress was a sort of revolutionary congress, and so the Moderates seceded. Why had they seceded? Had they no power of argument, and why should they be afraid of the Congress? The Nationalists had no power to make the people vote for them. How had the Nationalists captured the Congress? By reason, by arguments, by appealing to the pride of the people and to the pride of an ancient nation. And that was a legitimate method. How were they going to come to a decision—by the will of the autocracy or by the vote of the majority? The majority should have the last word in determining a thing. But then the Moderates said that the vote of the majority should not be forced upon them—an infinitesimal minority! In the Berar Conference two or three members said that the minority should rule the majority. The Moderates said that the whole of India was against them; then how were a few handfuls going to govern India? These few men were backed up by title hunters, by commercial men, etc. But Messrs. Sastri and Banerjea were not like them. There was no good in railing. If they could not manage the Congress, how were they going to manage the country? They must capture the Congress first before they captured the whole country. They must rally to the Congress, because it was the standard of their liberty.

TRAGEDY OF SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

The greatest tragedy was of the Society founded by that great man G. K. Gokhale for popularising politics. His object was that the members should make politics a religion and to make it their life-work And what was it doing now? It was doing very useful social work, but it was not politics, it was not trying for the liberties of India. They should not join any party but they should work for the nation. That was why she called it a tragedy. The Servants of India have become the servants of the Seceders. If Mr. Gokhale had lived his heart would be broken to see the Society working for a party. The great national society which he founded and which was his great life-work was working for a party.

Concluding, Mrs. Besant said that never had liberty been won without a struggle in which many go down only to leave a name behind in history. But while that was so was well that they recognised the gravity of the struggle—and let them gird their loins to face the struggle, let them strengthen and make their minds keen, sharp as a sword, for arguments and let them press their armies for assault and if they could not win then, as a Spartan mother said to her son, let them come back on their shields. Men might die, but liberty was immortal. India, their ancient land, will not perish because some of her children perish in the repression that was now approaching them. Let them be brave in the struggle in which they would take part. (Loud cheers.).

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Besant said the whole of the nation was deeply grateful to the great lady who had done so much for them. Her arguments were unanswerable. They must either have the rule of the autocracy or by the opinion of the majority. The Indian National Congress had been not for the autocracy; then, what remained was the rule by the majority. He would say with all the conviction of force that those who did not wish to submit to the rule by majority were entirely out of court. In every word that had been uttered by the great lady, whom they all admired there was expressed an absolute truth. They were very grateful to her and also to the chairman who introduced her. (Cheers.).

Mr. N. C. Kelker seconded the vote of thanks and the meeting terminated.

18 MONTHS UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

SENTENCE ON MR. NARAYANRAO VAIDYA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAMOH. Aug. 24

Judgment in the case of Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya, pleader, Secretary, Home Rul League, C.P. Branch, Nagpur, under sec. 124 A and the Indian Defence Act was delivered at 12 to-day. He is sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Vaidya, fortified by the conviction of the righteousness of the cause, received the sentence with calm and dignified composure of mind. People admired his courage and showed reverence to him for his martyrdom in his Motherland's service. Messrs. Abhyankar and Bobade went to Nagpur to apply for bail.

MR. NARAYANRAO VAIDYA.



Secretary, Home Rule League, C.P. Branch, Nagpur, who has been sentenced under the Defence of India Act.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRIVES TO-DAY.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

Saiyad Hassan Imam, Esq., Bar-at-Law, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, the President-elect of the forthcoming Special Session of the Indian National Congress, is arriving in our city to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) by the Calcutta Mail at Victoria Terminus station. Shortly after his arrival there he will proceed to his residence in a public procession through Hornby Road, Shaikh Memon Street, Moti Bazaar, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road. It is the duty of the citizens of Bombay to do him the honour becoming the dignity of our city; and therefore they are requested by the Reception Committee to decorate their shops and the roads; and thereby display their enthusiasm.

AN INDIAN MUSICIAN.

On the occasion of the recent visit of his Excellency the Viceroy if India to the Dhar State, H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar had specially invited Professor Abdool Karim Khan, the principal of the Poona Arya Sangit Vidyalaya, Branch Bombay, with his students. The various musical performances given by the Professor and his students so much pleased the Viceroy and the Maharaja that the latter appreciating the Professor's skill in Indian music presented him with Rs. 1,500 and other valuable gifts to him and his pupils with certificates highly commending the Professor's proficiency, and his skilful way of training his pupils, and wishing every success to the Vidyalaya, which the Professor has opened in Bombay at Kandewadi.

THE PURDAH CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" you have published a resolution moved by the chairman at the "Moderate Conference" preliminary meeting "that only persons invited by the executive committee shall be admitted to the Conference."

May I ask the organizers if they are going to represent this Country, or the moderate section of this Country, or themselves and the persons invited, by this interesting procedure?

It is as clear as day-light that they cannot in this way represent this Country, or even the Country's moderate section. They must admit that any resolution which will be passed by this Conference will represent none else but those who will be present at it.—Yours, etc.,

H. D. M.

Aug. 23, 1918.

THE TAMASHA OF THE SECEDERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The illfated and disgraceful "tamasha" of the "Seceders" is an accomplished fact and the attempts to murder the conscience of the Country in cold blood are in full preparation. The hands of the enemies of the Country are strengthened for the time-being and the wheel of progress probably clogged. The movement is unconcienable. The Congress is the acclaimed and accredited institution of the people and it is the duty of every true and patriotic son of the Country to stand loyally by it. The present faction should serve as an eye-opener to the Congress. Some of the "Seceders" owe their present status and position in life entirely to the Congress and nothing can be more ungrateful than that they should desert it now. There are others, who have done distinct service to the Cause of the Country in the past, lent their present unjustinable attitude eclipses their noble and patriotic past. The Country cannot tolerate such trifling with its sacred cause. Cannot the Special Session of the Congress pass a "Note of Ceusure" against the ring-leaders of the Seceders?

The Devil of Dis-Union—the Curse of India—is dancing again, but the Gods love Ind, the Chosen Land.—Yours, etc.,

PROGRESSIVE.

Bombay, 25th August, 1918.

"THE MODERATE WORTHIES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I shall be very much thankful to you if you will kindly spare space for the following in your esteemed paper.

The political surface of India of to-day presents a view which is evidently a repitition of the past history of the Country which is a sad record of internal disunion and self-aggrandisement of the politicians of the age. It is a matter of profound regret that a repitition is being made by the politicians of the 20th century who have been taught the causes of the downfall of the various kingdoms—especially the Moghal and Mahratta empires in the School-room of primary education. I refer to our so called Moderate Worthies who have thought fit to secede from the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress. No one had any objection to their passively staying away from the Congress, but their action to hold a separate conference requires a general condemnation from the India public whose national honour they have besmirched. While sincerely acknowledging the briliant record of the past services of Sir D. E. Wacha and Hon. Mr. Surendranath Manerjee to the motherland, it is of the supreme importance at this stage of the history of India that the public should rise to the occasion and condemn their action. I, therefore, beg to request that public meetings be held all over the Country in every city, town and hamlet to pass resolution to the effect that they have no confidence in the Seceders—amongst whom are chiefly new recruits whose names the generality of the public are hearing of for the first time. Such a step is most important to bring the fact, viz., that the Seceders represent themselves and none else—to the notice of the British public. Yours, etc.,

R. R. D.

August 25, 1918.

KATHIAWAR MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Musalmans of Bhavnagar have decided to invite the Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference to hold its third annual session in Bhavnagar in the first week of October next.

Khan Sherif Fathuddin Khan Babi Bahadur, the Chief of the Manavadar State will most probably preside.

INCOME TAX FORMS.

ACTION BY BOMBAY COTTON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association held on Friday, the 23rd instant, to consider the circular letter received from the Bombay Native Piece-goods' eMrchants' Association regarding the new income-tax forms, Mr. Rughnathbhai Lalji of Messrs. Abubakar Abdulrehman & Co., presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—

That this Association nominates the following two members as authorised representatives of this Association to serve on the proposed Committee of representatives of various Associations: Mr. Haridas Madhavdas of Messrs. Amersey aDmodar & Co., and Mr. I. I. Mashruvala (Hon. Secretary).

That the Collector of Income-tax be requested no to insist on return of the new firms from our members till the result of the proposed interview of our representatives with H. E. the Viceroy is known.

That the Secretary be empowered to send 200 to the Secretaries of the Bombay Native Piece-goods' Merchants' Association by way of preliminary expenses.

That all the members be asked to reply to the notices they have received or may receive that this Association has tried to approach higher authorities in cooperation with several other Associations and therefore cannot return the forms till the result of the movement is known. That further correspondence on this subject may be addressed to this Association.

SILVER MARKET.

FIXING OF MAXIMUM PRICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

The Treasury has raised the maximum price of silver to 49½ pence. The previous maximum of 48 13/16 equalled the American price of a dollar an ounce plus the cost of shipping from New York. The fixing of new maximum is attributed to the raising of price in New York. The China exchanges are very firm but it is now believed that this has been the determining factor in the raising of the maximum.

ET R. H. L. MOYSEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Luttrell Moysey, ex-Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs for Ceylon.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ARRIVES AT OTTAWA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

OTTAWA.—Sir Robert Borden has arrived here.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY

EXTENSION FOR FIVE YEARS AGREED UPON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 25.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Lansing and Baron Ishii have signed an extension of the Japanese-American Arbitration Treaty for another five years. The Man-Power Bill has passed the Representatives as originally drawn up by the War department. There were only two negative votes, both Socialists. Discussing the Man-Power Bill in the Senate Mr. Mccumber declared "nothing short of planting our flag in Berlin is going to win war as it ought to be won. No peace pact should be signed until Germany has surrendered unconditionally and delivered up the murderers of Cavell and other innocents."

THE DELHI CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you would kindly allow me the courtsey of your valuable columns for the following lines. Only about a week remains for the Special Session of the Congress to take place. Nearly all the provinces have expressed their opinions about the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms, in accordance to the wish of the authors themselves. But it is surprising to note the inactivity on the part of the Congress Committee of this Province. They have neither called for a conference for the discussion of the said Scheme, nor have they elected any delegates for the Special Session of the Congress to be held in Bombay.

Besides this state of inertia one is but shocked to observe the changes that are taking place in the constitution of the Reception Committee for the 33rd Congress to be held here in December. Unfortunately the problem of "Moderates and Extremists" has disturbed the peaceful minds of the members of the said committee. I have come to know reliably that some of the office-bearers have tendered their resignations. It is noteworthy that the majority of these resigners are members of the Bar Association of Delhi.

Now, Sir, you are well aware that Delhi is not a place like Bombay or Calcutta where a large number of zealous workers can be found. And if dissension is created amongst the already small number of them, then the Congress Session to be held here in December will be prejudiced.

In fine, in the interest of National welfare, I urge the gentlemen, who have submitted their resignations, to keep the honour of this ancient city, and try their level best to make the December Congress a real success.—Yours, etc.,

ISHWARDAS.

Delhi, August 21, 1918.

HINDU QUADRANGULAR TEAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We learn from the papers that Hindu team this year is badly in need of a good wicket keeper for the Quadrangular. As a well wisher of the Hindu team and as an active sportsman I would like to suggest to the selection committee of the Hindu, the name of Mr. Manikam of the Modi Cricket Club, Kamptee. He belongs to the same team to which Mr. Naidoo belongs. Besides being a splendid wicket keeper, he is a good forcing bat. He has had no equal on this side behind the wickets and can surely compet anybody on that side. At any rate he more than deserves a trial at the hands of the selecting committee.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. BHIDUY.

Sitabadi Nagpur, August 23. 1918.

Sir Narayan Chandrawarkar is a candidate for re-election by the Bombay University Senate to the Syndicate at the ensuing election early next month.

HIGH PRICES OF COTTON CLOTH.

CONTROLLER TO BE APPOINTED.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COTTON PRICES COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The following press communique has been issued:—

In view of the high price of cotton, which has caused considerable distress to the poorer classes in India and has led in certain instances to disturbances to the public peace, the Government of India in March last appointed an informal committee composed mainly of persons engaged in the cotton trade to consider what steps could be taken in the matter and in particular (a) whether it would be possible to introduce a scale of mill charges for cotton cloth and, if such a scale were possible, what it should be and (b) whether it would be necessary for this purpose to control any way the price of or operations in raw cotton and, if so, what steps were practicable in this direction. The committee passed 15 resolutions, which are published as an annexure to this communiqué. It will be seen that they thought it desirable that the price of cloth manufactured in India should not rise above a point justified by the price of raw cotton and other cost of manufacture, allowing a reasonable margin of profit to the manufacturer, dealer and retailer. They thought that it would be difficult to regulate the price of all varieties of cloth and to ensure that the consumer would get the benefit of the prices so prescribed, but they considered that a fair measure of control would be practicable if a limited number of varieties of cloth were standardised or manufactured and sold under regulations. They recommended the appointment of a central committee in Bombay to which local administrations should give information with regard to the quantity of the ordinary sarees, dhothies and long cloth required for the poorer classes. This central committee could prepare specifications and the obligation of manufacturing the cloth required would be distributed by some central authority as equitably as possible among the mills. The Government of India have given their most careful consideration to the committee's recommendations and agree generally with their proposals for the standardisation of certain varieties of cloth. They agree that it would be unnecessary and undesirable to place any restriction on the manufacture of handmade cloth and they think that it would also be undesirable, even if possible, to assume control over imported cloth.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

In order to give effect to the scheme for standardising cloth manufacture, they are introducing a Bill at the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council taking power to appoint a Controller of Cotton Cloth, who will act in association with an advisory committee of persons with technical knowledge of the trade. It is proposed that the controller should be empowered to require the mills to manufacture certain kinds of cloth, for which they will be paid at rates fixed so as to allow a reasonable margin of profit. The cloth so produced will be retailed to the public at strictly controlled prices either through the agency of Government shops or of licensed vendors. Before, however effect can be given to this scheme there are a number of preliminary details, with regard to which further discussion is necessary, more particularly with reference to the methods of distribution of standard cloth through dealers and retailers to the consumers. It is obviously necessary to ensure that the distribution of standard cloth shall be so effected as to enable the benefits of control to reach the consumers. The Government of India have decided to place the officer whom it is proposed to appoint as Controller on special duty to enquire further into this and other kindred questions which may arise and it is suggested that this officer should hold a preliminary conference at Bombay at which local Governments desiring to indent for standard cloth and the mills would be represented in order to work out the modus operandi of the scheme. The committee did not apparently consider that the control of the price of raw cotton would be a necessary corollary of the control of prices of standard cloth. The Government to validify the decision arrived at, possible to fix the price of standard cloth at periodical intervals, say once a quarter, on the basis of the price of cotton ruling on a particular day. Conditions have, however, changed since the committee came to its conclusions and the Government of India think that it is desirable to give further consideration to the question dealt with in resolution 3 of the Committee's report. For these purposes the Government of India have decided to place Mr. F. Noyce, I.C.S., at present Secretary to the Indian Cotton Committee, whom it is proposed eventually to appoint as Controller, on special duty and he will take up the enquiry at the earliest possible date.

The following is the annexure communique:—

Resolutions arrived at by the Cotton Prices Committee:—

1. It is desirable that the terms for the April 25th Settlement should be arranged as soon as possible in the public interest. The Committee consider that it would be preferable for the cotton trade itself to decide on the terms of the Settlement, Government to validify the decision arrived at, if it should be necessary to do so. Failing a decision by the trade, Government should fix the terms of the Settlement. This interference by Government, if it is to be made, is recommended solely on grounds of expediency and it should be clearly stated by Government that similar interference will not again be made and the steps subsequently proposed for the restriction of undue speculation must be relied upon to prevent a recurrence of the present condition of affairs.

2. The Settlement should apply only to contracts of Good Broach expiring on the 25th April 1918.

3. As any increase in the cost of raw cotton is likely to lead to an increase in the price of cloth, the Committee consider that an increase might be prevented or checked either by limiting from time to time the price of raw Cotton or by restricting the amount of cotton that may be exported. The committee consider that the latter course would be preferable and would attain the object desired. They think that export should be under license only and should be limited in the case of each country to a proportion of the Indian crop of the year based on the average of the exports of cotton in the last five years to that country. The restriction may be removeable if the Indian crop appears likely to leave a large available surplus after the requirements of the Indian mills have been met. The restriction on exportation should be imposed so far as possible in the present year.

4. The committee consider that steps to check speculation in cotton should be taken. These steps may be

(1) the licensing of persons working as brokers or commission agents in Bombay and such other places as Government may think necessary; (2) the regisration of all contracts in future made in the Bombay market; (3) the payment of differences weekly immediately the necessary arrangements can be made; (4) the closure of markets in India in places in which cotton of the description dealt in is not handled to an appreciable extent and the licensing of all permitted markets on such conditions of clearing houses payment of differences etc., as may be prescribed; (5) the establishment of clearing houses to be under the control of the committee hereafter referred to; (6) the widening of the basis of contracts so as to provide for the tender of a wider range of varieties than at present allowed; (7) the declaration that options on cotton contracts will not be permitted and (8) the regulation of the supply of Indian mills by allotting the amount which any one mill is allowed to hold or to contract for aking into consideration the circumstances of the local area and on the other hand by requiring holders of cotton to supply the legitimate requisitions of mills.

The Committee consider that these regulations so far as they affect the Bombay Presidency should be administered by a temporary body in Bombay composed of representatives of the Cotton Trade Association, the Bombay Cotton Exchange and the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, to be presided over in the first case by a Government officer appointed by Government. The committee consider that similar bodies should be formed in the various provinces of British India where required and that the Government of India should take action to ensure similar regulations in Native States. They think that a Central Controller with power to decide in matters affecting more than one province should be appointed. The permanent constitution of the bodies would be dependent on the decision arrived at, on the Cotton Committee's report.

CONTROL OF CLOTH PRICES.

5. The committee considered it desirable that the price of cloth manufactured in the country should not rise above a point justified by the price of raw cotton and other cost of manufacture, allowing for a reasonable profit to manufacturer dealer and retailer. In view, however, of the difficulty of regulating the prices of all varieties of cloth and of ensuring that the consumer would get the benefit of prices if so regulated. They consider that a fair measure of control is practicable if a limited number of varieties are standardised or manufactured and sold under regulation.

Note A.—The decision that a case had been made out for taking action to check a further increase in the cost of cloth was carried by 8 votes to 4.

Note. B.—A proposal that it would be feasible to attempt the regulation of all varieties of cloth both imported and country-made was lost by 7 votes to 4.

6. In order to estimate the quantity and the varieties of standard cloth that should be manufactured the local administrations should inform the Control Committee at Bombay of the quantity of ordinary saris, dhoties and longcloth required for the poorer and lower middle classes in their area and should supply samples of the same. The committee in Bombay will then prepare specifications showing the counts of warp and weft, reed and picks, the weight of the variety and the size to be put on it. The varieties of standard cloth are not to be of higher or finer counts than 20s. warp and 25s. weft as a maximum. The obligation of manufacturing such cloth should be distributed by a central authority as equitably as possible among the mills, so that each mill would contribute a share of standard cloth proportionate to the total number of its looms.

Note.—The Ahmedabad representative considered that the maximum for standard cloth should be raised to cloth of 24s warp and 32s weft.

7. The mills should be allowed to charge for standard cloth only so much as would permit a margin of profit not exceeding ten per cent. over the cost of manufacture.

8. It having been stated that the enforcement of the obligation to manufacture the standard cloth might interfere with existing contracts, it is recommended that in the event of any such interference any dispute arising out of it should be settled by the committee below referred to.

9. To ensure that the full benefit of the standard cloth should reach the consumer dealers' and retail dealers' profits should be limited as regards the sort of sale of such cloth. The distribution of the standard cloth should be made either through licensed dealers and retailers or by the agency of shops established by Government or by other recognised agency as may be most convenient. The retail prices in the different provinces should be fixed by the local administrations.

10. A census of yarn and cloth should be taken periodically when it appears to Government that stocks of yarn or cloth are being unduly withhold from the market. Government should have the power of taking over such stocks or of ordering them to be put on the market at the current market rate. If it is decided to attempt to regulate the price of all varieties of cloth, yarn should also be regulated. If standard cloth only is dealt with yarn need not be regulated. The committee think that it is not necessary at present to regulate yarn on account of the handloom weaver.

11. It is unnecessary and undesirable to place any restriction on the manufacture or price of hand-made cloth.

EXPORT TRADE

12. Any regulation of prices of country-made cloth in India may stimulate the export of such cloth to other markets. In view of the importance of maintaining the Indian trade in such markets it is not recommended that the export trade should be restricted unless it can be shown that India is being denuded of cloth by reason of such trade.

13. The Committee consider it justifiable that Government should require munitions to be supplied to them as cheaply as possible and that therefore they may require that cloth should be supplied at a fixed percentage on the cost of manufacture. The Committee understand that manufacturers have met the Government requirements in reasonable spirit.

14. A Committee should be appointed to advise the Controller in Bombay on matters connected with the application of the regulations affecting cloth and on matters connected with the cloth and yarn trade generally.

15. The committee desire again to bring to the notice of Government that the difficulty of obtaining coal adds to the cost of manufacture of cloth and the lack of wagons causes serious difficulties in the movement of cotton and in the distribution of cotton cloth and tends materially to enhance their market price.

HIGH COST OF HESSIANS.

The Committee also desire to represent that the high cost of hessians is a cause of embarassment to the mill industry. While jute is at the same price as before the war the price of hessians has increased fivefold. The committee consider that this is an article whose price could be easily and justifiably controlled.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE OF RAILWAYMEN IN PETROGRAD

POPULATIONS HEAVILY DYING OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Petrograd states that besides cholera and famine typhus is now raging terribly in Petrograd and in the northern Russian provinces. The population of whole villages who receive only two pounds of oats weekly and no bread are dying out. Practically all Moscow's railway communications are cut off. This is partly due to passive resistance of the railwaymen, but the counter-revolutionaries have blown up numerous bridges and pulled up rail trucks.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung" reports that the cholera epidemic has spread to the Ukraine, where 258 cases have been reported.

REVIVAL OF HOSTILE ACTIVITY IN ALBANIA

ALL RECONNAISANCE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Aug. 24.

An Eastern communiqué says: There was more active artillery fire on the Serbian front. Enemy activity in Albania revived but their reconnaisances were repulsed at various points. British aeroplanes, despite bad weather, bombed enemy depots in the Struma valley.

INDENBURG'S OPTIMISM.

STILL BELIEVES IN SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—Von Hindenburg, reviewing the Third Guards regiment, on the anniversary of the storming of St. Privat in 1870 said "Although we may frankly admit we have had a setback our position is favourable. We must not be influenced by what has nappened. Success is with us. The enemy begins to show signs of weariness and so long as we do not relax our efforts we shall obtain an honourable and strong German peace."

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

TWO VILLAGES CAPTURED IN BRENTA VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Aug. 24

An Italian communiqué says:—We captured the villages of Rivalta and Sasso Stefani in the Brenta valley.

300 CZECHO SLOVAKS HANGED

BY RED GUARDS AT SIMBIRSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a German source the Red Guards, upon capturing Sombirsk, publicly hanged in the market place three hundred Czecho-Slovaks.



A Message from His Excelleney The Governor of Bombay

THE fifth year of the great war for liberty has opened under circumstances full of hope and encouragement to the British Empire, and has brought us the glad news of the magnificent and soul-stirring successes of the Allied Forces on the Western Front.

The Bombay Presidency has, through its position, been the main base of military operations for our forces sent overseas from India during the past four years. At our ports of Bombay and Karachi have been concentrated the huge organization necessary for the supply and transport of food and material to our armies in the field. It has been the centre of hospital accommodation for thousands of sick and wounded, and many public and private buildings have been readily handed over for this purpose. Further the establishment of the headquarters of the Southern Army at Poona since the war began has caused a greater concentration of troops in our Presidency than we have ever known before.

I know, I may say for my Presidency, that we are proud that we have had the opportunity of undertaking this responsibility and I gratefully acknowledge the readiness and goodwill with which our citizens as a whole have borne the discomfort and dislocation, the high prices and high wages which this immense concentration has brought in its train.

The burden has been a heavy one, and I could well understand if some sense of war weariness were upon us after the heavy strain that we have borne for four years.

I am glad therefore to be given an opportunity at this juncture of making a very earnest appeal to the people of my Presidency in the words of the Prime Minister to 'hold fast' and to put out their utmost effort, now that the tide of battle is turning, to crush the enemy's power, and assist to secure victory for our arms. I appeal in particular on behalf of the War Loan to-day. There are many who, I am well aware, have given their generous help to all purposes connected with the war throughout these years, and to them I would once more express my warm and grateful thanks.

But there are others who have made large fortunes owing to the particular needs and circumstances arising out of the war, but who seem as yet not to have realized the great duty they owe to the Empire, but at this world crisis only to be thinking of their own enrichment.

To all such I would make a very special appeal, and I would ask them to consider the great obligation that lies upon them all. Let them remember that the blood of thousands of their own fellow-countrymen and those of the allied countries has been poured out in this grim struggle and that it is due to the glorious bravery and disinterested devotion to duty of these men that we in India are enabled to sit secure and untouched by all the horrors of the war.

Let them again realize that it is only by the most lavish expenditure of money and resources that the British Empire has managed so far to hold the enemy in check. Are they to enjoy the great, in these days the inestimable, privileges of being citizens of the British Empire and to sit content under the safety secured to them by our splendid Navy and watch their fortunes swell and do nothing to help meet the colossal burdens which are the inevitable result of this war? Are they content to live in ease and comfort while their fellow-countrymen are working, fighting and dying for our cause? Have they no conception of the fate which would befall themselves and their fortunes, were our enemies to conquer; have they no desire to win further security by contributing their share to the sinews of war, or to feel after victory is won that they had taken their full part in the strife and need not incur the scorn of those who have borne the heat and burden of the long days of struggle? I most earnestly appeal to these in particular to come forward before it is too late and lend their generous support to the great cause for which we are fighting.

Finally I would urge upon all the great, the pressing necessity of immediate action and I would beg them to redouble their efforts at this critical juncture of the war, to contribute to the utmost of their ability to the War Loan and to see to it that the Bombay Presidency keeps up the proud record of steadfast determination and sturdy confidence which she has shown throughout these long and anxious years of war.

Willingdon

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING

BRIGHT BIRD WINS THE HARRIS PLATE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

A large crowd again assembled at the Poona Race Course yesterday to witness the running of the Fifth Extra Meeting. His Excellency the Governor was present. A card of eight events was provided and as the entries in all the events were large, fine sport was witnessed throughout. It was a fine sight to see the victories of Northmore, who again, scored completely against his seniors in the saddle. Nobody now can say that his wins were flukes as each time he came out of the bunch to win in a clever manner after fine finishes. There were three events for Arabs and five for horses. Three favourites won this time, a better achievement than before. The public were in better mood and more smiling faces could be seen.

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The weather was cool. The course appeared a little heavy still which gave better advantage to light weights.

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The public commented much on the erratic manner some animals have been running this season. Forfeit Lass carrying 9-10 ran well to-day, though he failed to win, while in the Brishane Plate he was nowhere in the race. Gladiator and Amir Aswad also gave cause for comment. Fine Trout who ran third, ran prominently to-day in a 7 furlongs race while in the Monsoon Plates she he ran in the ruck. The start in some cases may be responsible for the erratic manner of their performances. Dartmoor is another disappointment to the public. He is reported to be in fine condition and those who have seen his gallop wonder that he has not been able to secure a place yet. Palermo seems to have gone out of form completely, as with the low weight he was allotted he should have given a better account of himself in yesterday's race.

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The first race of the day was the Sirur Plate, an event of 1 mile for Country-breds. With the exception of Aubrey all ran. The race was won by Amphitryon smartly ridden by Northmore. Black Stone ridden by Trahan placed second.

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The first division of the Matheran Plate, a five furlong race for newly landed Arabs, found all the candidates on the card out, except Morning Mail. Grey Stone won easily from Argus by two lengths. This horse ran promiently in the Hopeful Plate of 7 furlongs and might have won that day as he was leading for a long way till the accident occurred in which he fell along with Otherwise. Buckley's mount—Argus and Taj placed second and third.

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The New Market Plate of 1¼ miles was for Horses in the second division. It was a high weight handicap in which Irish Recruit, with 9-7, carried topweight and Margreen with 7-8, bottom weight. Our Day, with 7-10, did not run. St. Bawn, Rueful, Margreen, Dunskey, Gladiator and Athlete had considerable followers. It was thus an open race—Gladiator, who won from Margreen, returned a dividend of 5½ to 1, which shows that he was well supported by his connections and the public. This animal ran twice unplaced this season, once in the Lingfield Plate, 7 furlongs, and in the Reay Plate, 1 mile. It was rather a surprise to see the easy manner he came cantering home when only a few days back he could not secure even a place with hardly any idfference of weight. To say the least of it has running on the two previous occasions is inexplicable.

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All ran in the Yerroda Plate of 5 furlongs, a high weight Handicap for horses in the second division. Bellicose, on the previous form he has displayed, was installed a hot favourite. Next in demand was Fire Finch, Black Kite and Loxwood. Happy Bird who came fourth in the Brisbane, with 9-1 won by a neck from Forfeit Lass and Bellicose.

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The Harris Plate of 1½ miles was for horses in the 1st and 2nd divisions. From twelve competitors on the card all accepted, except First Flier. The public were disappointed by his absence as all expected to see this renowned animal make his *debut* here. This race was won by another bird, Bright Bird, who in the Elphinstone Plate on Wednesday last placed third to Penny Pie and Flotelle. Those who watched the race carefully that day noted the remarkable manner he gained ground at the finish. In that race he had the disadvantage of a poor start. He beat Calder Vale easily and here again Young Northmore scored a remarkable success against Bowley who rode Calder Vale in his usual spirited style.

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Amir Aswad, who won the Hadapsur Plate of 1¼ miles in first-class company, was heavily backed in the 1st Division of the Satara Plate last Wednesday. In that race he carried the bottom weight of 7-6 and was never in it. What happened to him that day was a mystery to many. Yesterday he won with something to spare from Beyrut and Durban and gave Northmore his third victory of the day. Zuheir and Mooltan did not accept. Collingwood, Durban, Dartmoor, Palermo, Gazal and Morning Light found numerous supporters who were sorely disappointed with the poor show these animals, with the exception of Durban, displayed.

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With the exception of Claim A. and Johnnie H. all the rest ran in the Landsdowne Plate. Rennette was a hot favourite, Servian and Fine Trout also received considerable support. Rennette won by a neck from Birthday Clothes who carried the decent weight of 9-9. It was an exciting finish. The victory of Rennette was most popular as favourites have, so far, not done well in Poona this season.

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The Second Division of the Matheran Plate was the last race of the day, a large field went out in which Sammy and Khandil received the bulk of support. This too was a popular win as Khandil, who had given promise of being a consistent animal won comfortably from Chyrsanthemum, Sammy only secured third place. He is however, sure to do well and before long will earn a bracket.

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Whenever there are many passengers by the specials, as on last Wednesday, the public find it very troublesome to find their reserved seats. One has to search the train from one end to the other and it is only after much labour that the seat can be found. Very often, however, some early comers, who are not very particular and who never take the trouble to reserve their seats, destroy the tickets over the seats and cooly appropriate, other people's seats, as happened to us on Wednesday last. It was a sight to see scores of people running after the conductor all at a loss to find their seats. Regarding the second-class special that left here at 9-55, on Wednesday last, the same complaint was heard, only in a worse degree. While the conductor of the first-class special was most courteous and tried his best to see to the comfort of the complaining public, though it gave him no end of trouble, the conductor of that train, it is reported, treated the matter in the most indifferent manner. It appears, he gave no help to anybody and told them that he was not there to mind their seats, especially on the return journey!

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All this trouble would be avoided, and that too most easily, if the clerk who registers the reserve seats was to write distinctly the number of the seat on the ticket that is delivered for the purpose. All he does now is to scribble something illegible in pencil on the ticket and the passenger is left to shift for himself in the train as best as he can. As regards the contention of the conductor of the second-class special that the passengers by the *race specials* are not entitled to their seats on the return journey, a little common sense would have taught him better. Passengers, no doubt, may not be entitled to a reserved seat on the return journey in ordinary trains, but not in the race specials. Otherwise all the trouble of having one's seat reserved would be a pure fiasco which is of no benefit to the passengers but of great profit to the railway company. If the number of the seat was distinctly written in ink on the ticket, the holder could easily find his seat and in case some one else was seated in it the conductor could decide the question at once by showing that the ticket holder only was entitled to the seat. What is the use of delivering a ticket for the reserved seat if it cannot serve any purpose as it does at present

Details:—

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Country-breds which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1917.

Sirdar Sant Singh Chachi and Mr. A. Beedham's AMPHITRYON 7-12 Northmore 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BLACK STONE 8-7 Trahan 2
Mr. Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM 8-10 F. Templeman 3
Mr. R. D. Sethna's ESME 7-12 Harrison ... 4
Did not run.—Aubrey.

The Race.—Esme led out from a good start followed by Beauty Spot, Black Stone third, they raced in this order until they had reached the turn. In the straight Amphitryon who was lying handy joined the leaders with Maiden Palm on the outside, a splendid finish ensued in which Amphytryon smartly ridden won by a neck from Black Stone, ½ a length 3 lengths.

Time.—1 min. 49 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 43-8, places Rs. 25, and Rs. 26-8.

Trainer A. Beedham.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Division I. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1917, direct from the country of foaling, 14 hands to carry 9st., W.I. Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.

Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's GREY STONE 9-0 Ruiz 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's ARGUS 8-2 Purtoosingh 2
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and Mohamed Shaffi's TAJ 8-10 Harrison 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's COLONIAL 9-0 Trenoweth 4
Did not run.—Morning Mail.

The Race.—From a good start Argus set the pace with Taj and Grey Stone following there was no change until they had reached the straight; Grey Stone altered his position depriving Argus of the first place and won easily by 2 lengths ¾ lengths Taj and Colonial raced hard for third place a short head separating them.

Time.—1 min. 10 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 159-8, places Rs. 57, Rs. 37, and Rs. 47.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdas's GLADIATOR 7-9 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's MARGREEN 7-8 Rose 2
Mr. Guthrie's ALL SILK 8-8 Bowley 3
Miss H. F. Petit's SCREAMER 9-7 Trenoweth 4
Did not run.—Our Day.

The Race.—The start was fairly even All Silk and Rueful set out, with Gladiator and Margreen following, this order was not changed until they had reached the turn, here Gladiator joined the leaders with Margreen at his girths, Gladiator won without effort by 1¾ lengths from Margreen and All Silk, 1 length between second and third Screamer ran fourth 3 lengths behind.

Time.—2 mins. 10 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 68-8, places Rs. 25, Rs. 16-8, and Rs. 15-8.

Trainer A. Hoyt.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. F. A. Tarant's HAPPY BIRD 8-12 Trenoweth 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's FORFEIT LASS 9-10 W. Huxley 2
Mr. Frank and Pine's BELLICOSE 8-5 Harrison 3
Mr. M. Goculdas and F. M. Garda's FIRE-FINCH 8-4 Purtoosingh 4

The Race.—Bellicose was the first to get into his stride out of a good start, with Loxwood as his nearest attendant, in the straight Bellicose entered first looking a winner before the member's stand Happy Bird and Forfeit Lass who were biding their time drew out to pass the leader, making an excellent finish Happy Bird winning, by a head from Forfeit Lass, who appeared to have tried very late, head, ½ length.

Time.—1 min. 2 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 109-8, places Rs. 22, Rs. 27-8, and Rs. 15.

Trainer H. Jamsetji.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Mr. N. Begmohamed's BRIGHT BIRD 6-7 Northmore 1
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's CALDER VALE 8-4 Bowley 2
Mr. Guthrie's THUNDER 8-9 Hardy 3
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's BUSKIN 7-12 Meeking 4
Did not run.—First Flier.

The Race.—Wee Two jumped out first from an excellent start with Buskin in company, they raced in this order until the turn. In the home distance Bright Bird who was far behind, came out with Calder Vale and Thunder following and won with something to spare by 1 length, neck; 4 lengths.

Time.—2 mins. 11 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 98, places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 35, and Rs. 64.

Trainer D. Greenhalgh.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Major Khusru Jung Bahadur's AMIR ASWAD 6-7 Northmore 1
Mr. Downes BEYRUT 8-13 Trahan 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DURBAN 8-12 Bowley 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s DARTMOOR 7-8 Collis 4
Did not run.—Zuhire, Mooltan.

The Race.—White Silk was prominent from an even start with Royal Court and Morning Light in attendance, upto the 3rd furlong, here Royal Court and Morning Light gave up the struggle and Dartmoor moved into position, in the straight Durban and Amir Aswad came in the picture, with Beyrut on the outside Amir Aswad won an exciting race from Beyrut by ½ length 1½ lengths head.

Time.—2 mins. 24 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 104, places Rs. 38, Rs. 55-8, and Rs. 45.

Trainer D. Greenhalgh.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Guthrie's RENETTE 8-5 Bowley 1
Aga Coochick Shaha's BIRTHDAY CLOTHES 9-9 Rose 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's FINE TROUT 8-10 Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Summer's LANDSLIP 7-2 Meeking ... 4
Did not run.—Johnnie H, Claim A.

The Race.—A struggling start saw Fine Trout in front Meridian badly left Landslip and Renette followed Fine Trout, no change was observed till the turn, in the straight Renette collared the leader, Birthday Clothes challenged on the outside and made an exciting race before the post Renette winning by a neck 1 length, 1 length.

Time.—1 min. 30 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 35, places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 31, and Rs. 34-8.

Trainer A. Templeman.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Division II. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200; For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1917, direct from the country of foaling, 14 hands to carry 9st. W.I., Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's KHUNDIL 8-10 Ruiz 1
Mr. George's CHRYSANTHEMUM 9-0 Trenoweth 2
Mr. Mohamed Mustapha's SAMMY 8-10 Bowley 3
Mr. Dara Cowasji's ROCK FELLER 8-2 Trahan 4
Did not run.—Honest, Three Fifty.

The Race.—A very bad start was seen in which Chrysanthemum led followed by Khandil and Sammy, in the straight Khandil smothered the leader and won in hollow fashion by 1¼ lengths ½ length 1½ lengths Rockfeller placed fourth.

Time.—1 min. 10secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 44-8, places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 43, and Rs. 15.

Trainer Owner.

POONA SEASON.

WINNING JOCKEYS.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(List corrected up to date.)

Northmore	8
Bowley	4
Huxley (W)	3
Collis	3
Rose	3
Ruiz	3
Harrison	2
Lynch	2
Meekings	2
Templeman (F)	2
Buckley	1
Hardy	1
Japeth	1
McCall (G)	1
Purtoosingh	1
Trenoweth	1
Trahan	1

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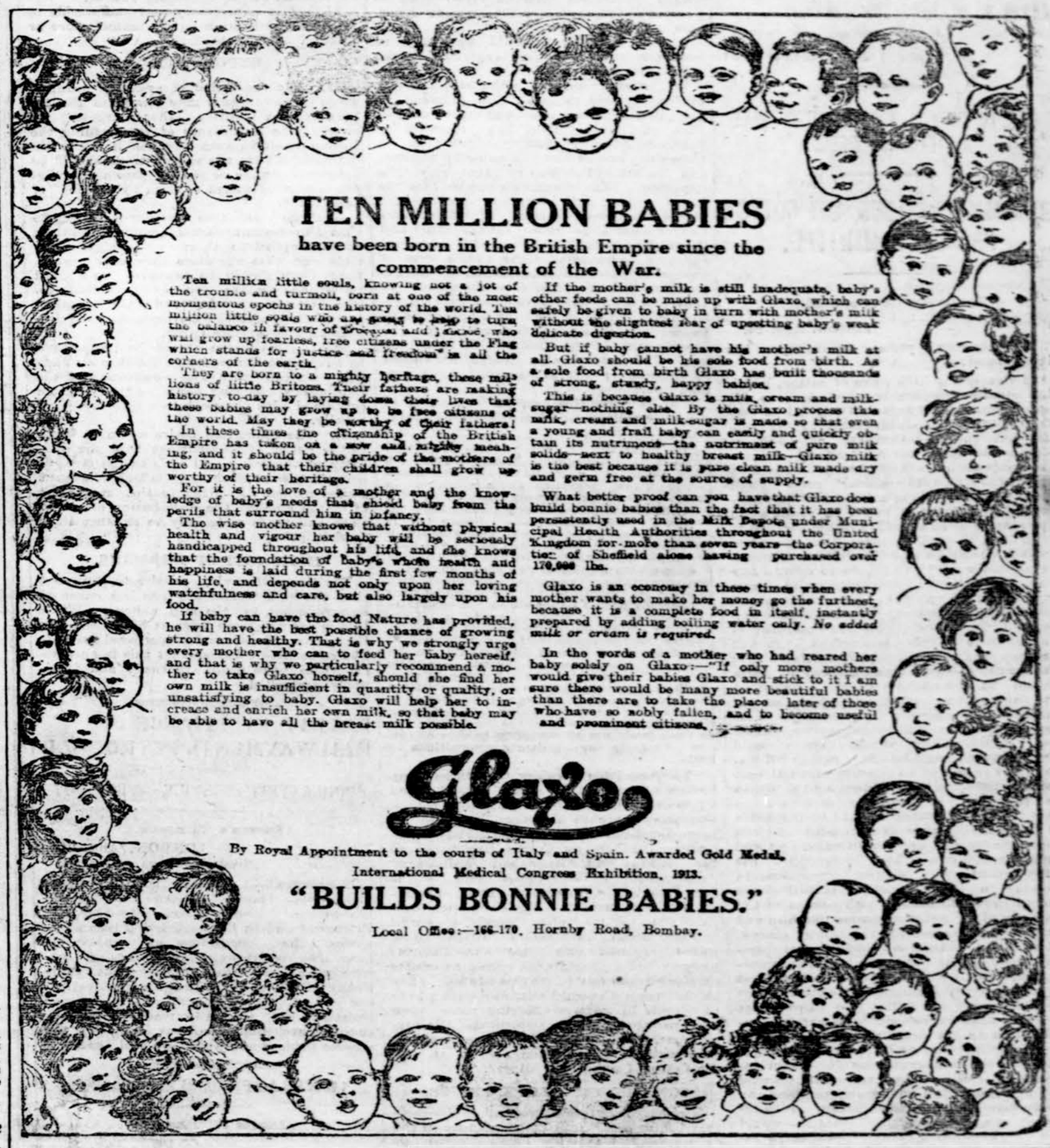
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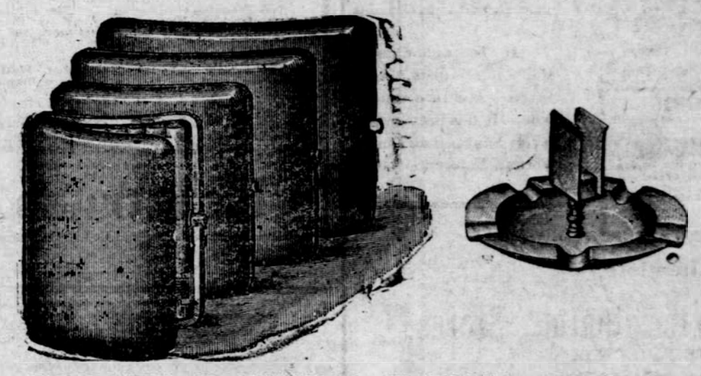
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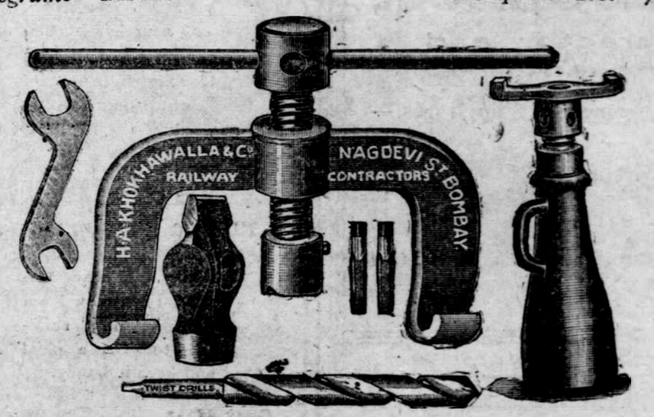
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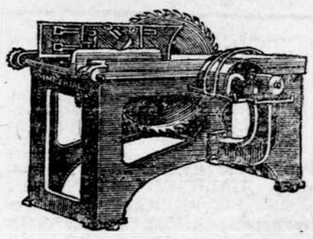
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